

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1921 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 205

AMERICAN PEOPLE APATHETIC TO THE SINK FEIN EFFORTS

Senator Walsh of Montana, Irish Sympathizer, Condemns the Nation's Lack of Sympathy to Cause of the "Republic"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Despite the agitation conducted in the United States in behalf of Sinn Fein and in support of the separatist and revolutionary movement in Ireland, the masses of the American people refused to extend sympathy or tender encouragement to the extremists, and remained "strangely apathetic," if not hostile in sentiment towards the cause of the Irish republic.

This was the burden of a confession made in the United States Senate yesterday, not by an anti-Sinn Fein, but by a man who is regarded as the leader of the Sinn Fein bloc in that body, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana. The Montana Senator declared that this apathy and the indifference on the part of the masses of the American people was largely the result of the charges made by Rear Admiral William Bowden Sims, in his writings and speeches.

The address of the Montana Senator was the first occasion when a member of the Irish bloc admitted without equivocation what had become apparent to other senators, namely, that that body and the country had reached the stage of utter boredom and complete impatience with the perennial tirades on the Irish question.

Sinn Fein Defense

Mr. Walsh's speech was, of course, meant as a defense of Sinn Fein and a condemnation of Admiral Sims. It developed, however, into recriminations against the American people for their indifference to the "birth of a new republic," and carried more than an intimation that Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, should have given Admiral Sims something more than a "slap on the wrist" for his address before the English-Speaking Union. The Montana Senator doubted that a "slap on the wrist" and a pleasant visit with the President was "retribution proportionate to the offense."

"Whether," he said, "speaking metaphorically, the slap on the wrist administered by Secretary Denby, followed as it did according to the American people, was retribution quite proportionate to his offense I leave to others to discuss."

The English-Speaking Union, said Senator Walsh, before which Admiral Sims delivered his now famous speech, is a propagandist organization, the purpose of which is like the Rhodes Scholarship, "to undo the work of the Revolution and transmute our country into a part of the British Empire."

America "Apathetic"

Senator Walsh regretted the fact that the great body of the American people remained apathetic to the claims of Sinn Fein and failed to tender them sympathy. He contrasted the attitude of America toward the Irish aspirations to set up a republic with the sympathy that had always been bestowed on France.

"In contrast with this record," he continued, "the national movement in Ireland seems to suffer from a widespread neglect, if not a positively hostile sentiment, and the birth of a new republic in Europe finds the American public on the whole strangely apathetic."

The great body of the American people has remained deaf to the appeals of Ireland," declared the Montana Senator, with a suggestion of indignation that this should be so.

Even the story of the terrible brutality that has characterized the execution of the policy of reprisals in Ireland has awakened no outcry. It has not met with cold indifference. The eloquent and elaborate portrayal some days ago by the junior Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris) of destruction wrought and the misery inflicted in the pursuit of that policy was made to empty seats.

Fault of Admiral Sims

"All this is in strange contrast to past history, which affords abundant evidence of the sensitiveness of the American people to the cry of want in Ireland and the good will that has been so frequently exhibited in connection with the unequal struggle for self-determination." I attribute this change in no small part to the charge repeatedly made by Admiral Sims that the Irish were disloyal during the war; that the revolutionary party, known as Sinn Fein, were pro-German, and were actively aiding the enemies of our country; that such aid prolonged the war by reason of which they are responsible for the deaths of American soldiers, and that they treated contumeliously the American sailors and other Americans doing duty in Ireland, because of the part they were taking in averting a German victory."

Senator Walsh reviewed the incidents out of which the Sims charges were made in an effort to show that the conclusions reached by the Rear Admiral were unjustified, and to convince the American people that they should reappraise the views expressed by Admiral Sims on the revo-

lutionary methods used in Ireland. He defended the tactics of violence used by the separatist elements on the ground that they had succeeded in bringing about the present peace conference in London while a century of constitutional agitation had failed to bring result. The Senator concluded with an appeal for support of the peace movement, which he said would result in a new alignment in which the 20,000,000 people of Irish descent in the United States would work for more cordial relations between the two branches of the English-speaking race.

LICENSING REFORM IN ENGLAND SLOW

New Bill Introduced in Parliament Is Largely a Compromise but It Limits Hours When Public Houses Can Be Open

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Licensing Bill, which was introduced by the Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, in the House of Commons yesterday, has been issued today. It represents a compromise reached in a round table conference of the committee, which considered licensing laws. Sir Gordon was chairman of the House of Commons, ranging in views from Lady Astor, who stands for temperance reform, to Sir George Younger, a big brewer.

The first interpretation of the French note was that the conference was adjourned sine die, since the strengthening of the allied military position in Upper Silesia will require some time, and a preliminary review of the committee of experts must cause considerable delay.

Indeed it is not fresh facts or analysis that are wanted; it is a decision on the known facts. The French cannot abandon the contention that they must be assured of loyal acceptance of whatever decisions are reached, but there is nevertheless the possibility in view of the general feeling that the problem may become more perilous, the longer it is left unsolved, of a compromise being reached.

The high commissioners, French, English and Italian, in Upper Silesia have addressed to the conference of ambassadors a note asking for reinforcements, but also asking for the earliest possible decision.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

With the passing of this bill, the liquor control board will disappear. The state properties at Carlisle and elsewhere, where government ownership has been tried on a fairly large scale, will come under control through the Home Office, and will be under the same hours as the rest of the country.

The second reading of the bill will be taken in the House of Commons on Friday.

The need for licensing reform in Britain cannot be denied, for the number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales has increased considerably in the last two years since the Liquor Control Board, which was instituted during the war, began to remove its war time restrictions. In 1920, the number of convictions for drunkenness was 95,763 as compared with 67,948 in 1919, an increase of 55.26 per cent.

The government is relaxing its war control of the sale of intoxicants, and the new bill is to take the place of this control. Although a step in the right direction, the temperance reformers still have heavy work before them, if they are to achieve total prohibition in these islands.

BOLSHEVIST NOTE TO POLAND ANSWERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The reported tension between Russia and Poland, which may result in hostilities, is in some measure confirmed by the text of notes exchanged by Moscow and Warsaw, which have now reached Paris. The Bolshevik Government accuses the Poles of maintaining on their territory anti-Bolshevik organizations, which are preparing a fresh attack on the Soviet Republic. These organizations, according to the Bolsheviks, openly recruit under the protection of the Polish Government an anti-Bolshevik army. They also organize counter-revolutionary propaganda. Russia imperatively demands the expulsion from Poland of the persons indicated, under the supervision of Russian delegates sent to Warsaw, and it further calls for the punishment of the officials guilty of connivance.

The Polish reply refutes these allegations. Most of them are purely imaginary. The counter-revolutionary troops have been interned. On the other hand, the Poles complain of the assembling of Russian troops on the frontier of eastern Galicia. Infantry and cavalry have been concentrated on the line of the Zbrucz, and leaflets distributed announce the imminent liberation of eastern Galicia. Thus both sides accuse each other of preparing for war; that the revolutionary party, known as Sinn Fein, were pro-German, and were actively aiding the enemies of our country; that such aid prolonged the war by reason of which they are responsible for the deaths of American soldiers, and that they treated contumeliously the American sailors and other Americans doing duty in Ireland, because of the part they were taking in averting a German victory."

Senator Walsh reviewed the incidents out of which the Sims charges were made in an effort to show that the conclusions reached by the Rear Admiral were unjustified, and to convince the American people that they should reappraise the views expressed by Admiral Sims on the revo-

DECISION IN UPPER SILESIA ESSENTIAL

Britain Insists on Immediate Meeting of Supreme Council to Settle Boundary Question —France Still Undecided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The British reply to the French note, respecting Upper Silesia, insists on an immediate meeting of the Supreme Council to settle the question, which has remained open so long. Boulogne is suggested by the British Government and the date should be before the end of the month. It would be premature to say that France will rally to this view, but there are certain indications that what was regarded as an indefinite postponement will not be persisted in.

The first interpretation of the French note was that the conference was adjourned sine die, since the strengthening of the allied military position in Upper Silesia will require some time, and a preliminary review of the committee of experts must cause considerable delay.

Indeed it is not fresh facts or analysis that are wanted; it is a decision on the known facts. The French cannot abandon the contention that they must be assured of loyal acceptance of whatever decisions are reached, but there is nevertheless the possibility in view of the general feeling that the problem may become more perilous, the longer it is left unsolved, of a compromise being reached.

The high commissioners, French, English and Italian, in Upper Silesia have addressed to the conference of ambassadors a note asking for reinforcements, but also asking for the earliest possible decision.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The unsatisfactory turn which the Franco-German relations have recently taken continue to cause anxiety here. Fear has been expressed that France is determined to maintain a hostile attitude and that nothing, therefore, Germany can do is likely to lead to the much-needed reconciliation between the two countries.

Cards are to have the same closing hours and the same number of hours open as public houses, but they will fix their own times. A certain section of the public asked that police officers should have the right of entry to clubs, but the bill makes no provision for this.

NEWS SUMMARY

After sitting in London for the past five weeks the imperial conference closed its sessions yesterday. Little has been heard of its transactions, as the members were pledged to secrecy. One of the subjects discussed on this question, according to E. Lenox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese Government, there was a great diversity of opinion. It was realized, he says, that the termination of the treaty would bring the problem of race equality to the front, a problem that transcends in importance the question of the alliance, hence the readiness of all recipients to accept President Harding's invitation to the Pacific conference. p. 1

Sir Gordon Hewart has introduced a new licensing bill in the House of Commons. It represents a compromise reached in a conference of the committee which considered licensing laws, a committee whose members ranged from Lady Astor, who stands for temperance reform, to Sir George Younger, a big brewer. p. 1

Greece is jubilant over the capture of Kastan. This town is regarded as the strategic key to the still more important railway junction of Eski Shehr. The Greek victory is the first fruits of a military policy which aims to hold up the enemy forces by a frontal attack while a secret encircling movement is carried out. This secrecy of movement, says a Greek authority, was almost nullified on Monday when Mr. Lloyd George unintentionally disclosed the disposition of the Greek forces. The information, however, reached the Turks too late for them to take advantage of it. p. 2

Anxiety is expressed in Berlin at the unsatisfactory turn which the German-French relations have taken. The reactionary elements are anxious to use an unfavorable decision in Upper Silesia to drive Dr. Wirth out of office, because of his far-reaching taxation proposals. Meanwhile the allied high commissioners in Upper Silesia have addressed a note to the conference of ambassadors asking for reinforcements and also for the earliest possible decision. p. 1

Notes have been exchanged between Russia and Poland in which each country accuses the other of preparing to renew hostilities. p. 1

The first phase of the struggle to determine the future of the Confédération Générale du Travail begins next week when the congress at Lille will decide whether French trade unionists will belong to the old Amsterdam Syndicalist International or the new Moscow Syndicalist International. p. 1

The American people are indifferent and apathetic to the Sinn Fein cause. Senator Walsh of Montana, prominent in the Irish group in the Senate, admitted yesterday in an attack on Admiral Sims' speech before the English-Speaking Union. Senator Walsh expressed the hope that the peace negotiations now under way in London might make an end of the age-long conflict. p. 1

Efforts yesterday to obtain a unanimous consent to make the anti-beer bill a special order in the Senate, thus limiting debate under the five-minute rule, disclosed the existence of a combine of outside interests and pro-liquor senators to delay passage of the Willis-Campbell bill until the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can be forced or induced to promulgate medical beer regulations under the Palmer ruling. p. 4

Liquor forces in New York are organizing for a political fight, and prohibitionists of that city ask that extra efforts be made now to combat their plans. The conviction is expressed that New York will experience an acute liquor crisis for at least five years. p. 5

In a decision rendered as arbitrator between the unions and employers in the building trades of Chicago, Judge K. M. Landis yesterday abrogated existing agreements and laid down broad rules under which future agreements must be made. Abuses shown to exist are ordered eliminated. p. 1

A summary of constructive ideals of school administration has been issued by Howard W. Nudd, director of the Public Education Association, New York, who says the two-fold obligation of the city government is the appointment of a worthy education board, and the appropriation of adequate funds. p. 11

Efforts of the protective tariff forces in the House of Representatives to levy a compensatory duty on boots, and to offset the tax on hides which manufacturers will be compelled to pay if the present tariff bill becomes law, were defeated yesterday, largely through the combined efforts of members of the so-called farm bloc. p. 2

Because the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, it was officially explained yesterday, the country cannot deal with the League, but as each international question arises, must communicate direct with the nation involved. In the matter of Austrian credit, for example, the State Department is powerless to do anything at present but follow out its existing treaties. p. 1

BUILDING TRADE RULES ABROGATED

Judge Landis, Acting as Arbitrator in Chicago, Lays Down Basis for Future Agreements Between Men and Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

been aroused among the well-governing dominions, owing to their not having received a formal invitation, in view of the report that Holland has been invited. It is likely that an invitation will be extended to each independent nation of the British Commonwealth.

The effect of the Washington conference will be, Mr. Simpson considers, that the imperial conference, to all intents and purposes, will have been transferred to the American capital, where it will by its position naturally assume a more international character.

On this account the Washington conference will be able to deal with both the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Lansing-Ishii agreement in broader and more acceptable terms to all participants in the conference. In place of these documents, it will undoubtedly be found possible to substitute one that will bring the settlement of the Far East within the region of practical politics.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW TO CURB MOB RULE

Measure Before House Committee Would Permit Federal Appeals and Imposition of Fines on the Individual Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With a wave of mob violence sweeping over certain sections of the country, the House Judiciary Committee is considering an anti-lynching law introduced by L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri.

The object of the measure is to afford a fair trial to prisoners by giving them the right to appeal for federal jurisdiction in their cases upon the ground that there is reasonable cause to apprehend that they will be denied equal protection of the laws by the state within whose jurisdiction they are.

In the opinion of Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney-General, who appeared before the committee yesterday, there is a constitutional precedent for such legislation.

Besides affording the right of fair trial for prisoners, the bill imposes heavy fines and imprisonment on officers of the law who fail to take measures to protect prisoners from mob violence. It also declares that any person participating in a mob by which a person is put to death is guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution. Another clause provides that every county in which a person is unlawfully put to death shall be subject to a forfeiture of \$10,000 for the use of the dependent family of the person so killed.

Mr. Dyer is hopeful of an early report on the bill, although Southern senators have voted against it if it ever reached the House.

SCHOOL MAGAZINE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The National Journal of Education, which is to be the official publication of the Rural School Department of the National Education Association, is to be published at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Plans for the publication of the magazine were perfected at a meeting of the association recently held at Des Moines. The magazine is to be a monthly with the exception of January and July. The board of managers and editorial board of the magazine include noted educators of many states. Dr. Harold W. Foght, president of the State Normal School at Aberdeen, who is recognized as an authority on rural education, has been chosen business manager of the publication. Fannie W. Dunn of the Teacher's College, Columbia University, has been chosen editor-in-chief.

ARGENTINA WILL NOT BE MEDIATOR

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The Argentine Republic has declined to mediate between Panama and Costa Rica in the territorial dispute which last March caused open hostilities between the two Central American nations and prompted the United States to send several sharp notes to the isthmus before warfare ceased.

The refusal of Argentina to lend its good offices in the controversy, as requested by Panama, is learned from authoritative sources here.

A special Panamanian mission consisting of Harmonio Arias and Ricardo Morales has departed for home. This mission has been having conversations with President Hipolito Irigoyen and Honorio Fueyredon, Foreign Minister, for several weeks, and has set forth every detail of Panama's part in the controversy in the hope that Argentina could be encouraged to take diplomatic steps of a mediating nature.

FORD OFFER RECOMMENDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Heavy endorsement of the offer of Henry Ford to buy and operate the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant was expressed to President Harding yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Association. The delegation was headed by Senator McKinley of Illinois, and E. C. Smith, St. Louis.

MOTION PICTURE CENSORS NAMED
ALBANY, New York.—George H. Cobb of Watertown, Mrs. Eli T. Howser of Buffalo, and Joseph Levenson of New York were named yesterday by Governor Miller as the members of the newly created State Motion Picture Censorship Commission.

GREEK OFFENSIVE MAKING HEADWAY

Wide Encircling Movement Results in Capture of Important Key Position. Thus Winning Initial Success Against Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)

Profiting by the lessons of the last conflict with the Kemalist troops in Anatolia, the Greek Army has advanced from the south on the Turkish stronghold of Eski-Shahr, the main Greek objective in the present campaign, and by a wide circling movement has come in contact with the enemy, gaining an advantageous strategic position which has resulted in a heavy defeat of the Turks and the capture of the important key position of Kutayah by the Greek Army.

The winning of the first round in the latest struggle to impose the terms of the Sykes Treaty, has naturally evoked a burst of tremendous enthusiasm throughout Greece, so The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Greek legation here, as Kutayah is looked upon as the strategic key to the still more important town and railway junction of Eski-Shahr, where in the last campaign the Turks won a signal victory.

The present Greek victory has been rendered possible, partly through the experience gained in the last campaign and partly through the increased morale of the Greek troops. In the first place the futility of frontal attacks in that mountainous region has been clearly recognized, unless they are supported by an encircling movement at the same time, which could only be accomplished by additional troops.

AMPLE TROOPS IN THE FIELD

Ample troops are now in the field to carry out these important military operations, and Kutayah is the first fruits of the present military policy of holding up the enemy forces by a frontal attack, while a secret encircling movement is carried out.

This secrecy of movement, The Christian Science Monitor's authority said, was almost nullified when Mr. Lloyd George inadvertently announced in the House of Commons on Monday the whole disposition of the Greek forces by reading a confidential telegram from Smyrna. Fortunately, however, this information came too late for the Turks to take any material advantage of it.

Had victory been less overwhelming and immediate, the effect of this exposure might have been quite serious. Mr. Lloyd George has expressed deep regret that he unintentionally disclosed information of such a secret nature, and there the incident closed.

TURKISH EXCUSES

It will certainly be two or three days before the full lists of prisoners and booty is in the hands of the Greek Government. The Turkish statement that their action is merely a withdrawal in order to extend the Greek lines is an absolute fabrication, as also is the report that great difficulties will be experienced in keeping open the lines of communication as the advance of the Greek troops goes on. All emergencies have been provided for, even for the extension of the lines of communication to Angora, the present seat of the Turkish Government.

The Greek forces, it was stated, are now being reformed with a view to an immediate advance on Eski-Shahr, and, while every advantage will be taken of the disorganized state of Kemal Pasha's army, the mistake made on the last occasion of too rapid and insufficiently organized attack on this stronghold is not likely to be repeated, neither is the Greek command likely to rely on a frontal attack, as was the case last time with the consequence that they found the surrounding heights formidably defended by heavy artillery in face of which an advance was impossible.

PRISONERS BY THE THOUSAND

The latest official communiqué issued by the Greek Embassy is as follows:

Athens, Greece, July 19.—The following supplementary information on the progress of the operations, and the pursuit of the routed Turks has been received from various sources:

Kutayah was abandoned under pressure of four columns, which arrived successfully by a concentric march before the fortified works. The battle lasted four days against desperate resistance.

The first Greek troops entered the town at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but Kutayah was practically in the hands of the Greeks four days previously, for on the appearance of the column on the east flank, resistance was discouraged and the Turkish troops scattered.

Turkish losses in material and men have not yet been established, for the men are surrendering in huge batches. It is known that Kutayah was defended by 160 guns. From trustworthy sources it appears that the number of prisoners amounts to 30,000.

The pursuit is being vigorously prosecuted in accordance with the general objective, the essential aim of which is to break down enemy resistance. In all probability the movement of the column marching to cut the communications between Kutayah and Eski-Shahr on the one side, and Eski-Shahr and Angora on the other will be crowned with success.

AEROPLANES DO GOOD WORK

Eventually Turkish resistance between Bordagh and Sultan Dagh is not expected to be serious. By a series of turning movements the Kemalists were cut off from the positions prepared in advance and compelled to seek safety in flight or to surrender.

An official naval communiqué states

on July 18 a squadron of three naval aeroplanes successfully bombarded the station of Tchekourlar, where there were numerous enemy locomotives and encampment material. Tchekourlar has been evacuated. On July 19 a squadron of three aeroplanes bombed with success the station of Alayoun, where numerous convoys of enemy artillery were retreating toward the north. Great success was achieved in bombing the railway bridge, cutting it 1500 metres from Alayoun.

On July 18 a squadron of three aeroplanes bombed with success, the station of Eski-Shahr, where an enemy contingent was in the environs. More than 300 wagons were standing in the station of Eski-Shahr.

AIM IS TOWARD SOCIAL HARMONY

National Civic Federation to Seek Industrial Platform of Agreement—Will Define Its Terms and Debate Principal Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To ascertain how far it is possible to arrive at an approximate understanding between Capital, Labor and the public, and whether it is possible to construct an industrial platform upon which these three divisions of society can stand, "even if only in theory," the executive council of the National Civic Federation has organized a national industrial committee which will strive "to find the maximum agreement that can be reached."

The federation says that President Harding and Secretaries Hoover and Davis have approved the undertaking, and representative men from all walks of life have accepted membership on the committee. A list of many names is given, including William Howard Taft, Samuel Gompers, Airon E. Parker, John Hays Hammond, William C. Redfield, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Daniel Willard, Warren S. Stone, August Belmont, T. Colestan Du Pont and Oscar S. Straus. The preliminary work will be directed by a committee of which Jeremiah W. Jenks is chairman. Among the questions to be considered are:

QUESTIONS AT DEBATE

What is collective bargaining? Is it applicable under all conditions; and when worked out to its logical conclusion, does it, as the federation says, lead to conspiracy against the public? Is compulsory arbitration workable and desirable? Are injunctions in labor disputes abused, as Labor alleges, or should they be extended as demanded by some employers? Can the shop committee system be made equally workable in union and non-union plants; does it tend here toward Sovietism? What is meant by the term industrial democracy? Is the American shop movement—the federation means the open shop—a camouflage scheme to destroy the trade unions, as charged by Labor? Can unemployment be mitigated, and how?

During the war," says the federation, "when a common foe confronted both Capital and Labor, a modus vivendi was established through the War Labor Conference Board. This so-called Magna Charta of industry served during the stress of the war emergency; but upon the signing of the armistice it was abandoned by mutual consent, neither side wanting to continue under governmental restriction in peace times. Then, there were the two industrial conferences called by the President, in October and December, 1919. But both conferences were handicapped by impending industrial conflicts, national and international, which prevented unrestrained action.

QUESTION TODAY

"Today an entirely different state of things prevails. A cursory survey of the labor situation reveals the welcome fact that the revolutionary forces in all lands are rapidly losing out to those elements which believe in constitutional forms of government. But there are many employers in this country who, although strongly opposed to some of the industrial policies and tactics of the American labor movement, appreciate its patriotic position in standing like a rock against the revolutionary forces in the United States and in Europe; and there are still other employers here who evidence sympathy with the trade unions by dealing collectively with them. There are also labor organizations in this country which, through a camouflage collective bargaining program, plan to take over their respective industries by force—a program that all employers and at least 90 per cent of the organized labor movement vehemently oppose. It is to bring together the representatives of the non-revolutionary labor movement, the employers who believe in conferring with Labor, and the representatives of the general public, that the Civic Federation has organized the National Industrial Committee."

MARINE ENGINEERS END STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco union marine engineers have voted, 480 to 50, to return to work immediately, it is announced by their officers. The engineers have been on strike since May 1, when the nation-wide maritime strike was called.

Eventually Turkish resistance between Bordagh and Sultan Dagh is not expected to be serious. By a series of turning movements the Kemalists were cut off from the positions prepared in advance and compelled to seek safety in flight or to surrender.

An official naval communiqué states

SOURCE OF FARM CREDITS ASSAILED

House Committee Calls on Former Comptroller of Currency to Substantiate Charge That Funds Were Diverted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System will be under fire soon before the Joint Congressional Commission of agricultural inquiry which intends to go into the entire question of the credit situation of the country from an agricultural point of view.

Announcement was made yesterday by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the committee, that the first witness to be called next Tuesday is John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency and member of the Federal Reserve Board under the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Williams will be questioned closely concerning charges he has made against the policies of the board. Among other things the former Comptroller announced that the policies of the board had resulted "in cruel cramping of banks, small merchants, and farmers of the country, and actual stimulation of wild speculation and destructive usury in New York."

Every since his left office, Mr. Williams has been waging a relentless campaign against the Federal Reserve Board and members of the joint committee, owing to his former position, regarded it as highly important that he should be called before the body to present such matters to an official body.

Other charges that the Federal Reserve Board had something to do with large withdrawals of money from the field of regular investment, to be used for speculative purposes, have been made by representatives of farmer organizations who have testified before the commission. These questions, and a desire to get at the bottom of the credit situation as it affects the farmers, have caused the commission to begin its investigation, with the Federal Reserve Board as the starting point.

Mr. Williams will be followed on the stand, it was announced, by William P. G. Harding, governor of the board, and other members.

It is then the purpose of the commission to summon before it the heads of banks, other financiers, brokers and corporation heads, in an effort to go to the bottom of the financial problems of the farmers. Mr. Anderson does not contemplate any difficulty in getting the proper persons to appear, but in case of necessity he will exercise his right to subpoena witnesses and compel them to answer questions.

The Federal Reserve Board already faces an investigation by the House Banking and Currency Committee, at the request, however, of Governor Harding.

There have been numerous attacks on the board from all sections of the country, and a demand was made on the Senate floor recently by Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, for the removal of Federal Reserve Board members.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION DECLARED CHEAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That road-building costs have decreased to about one-half the level of a year ago, is the opinion of two local highway commissioners who base their opinion on recent bids. Mr. Marwick of Sisseton, has opened bids for 10 grading projects and 6 highway graveling projects in South Dakota; and said that figures have shown that the low figures for this work are only about 55 per cent as high as corresponding ones of a year ago.

He accounted for the reduction in the price of highway building by the fact that the price of horse feed has dropped one-third and that labor is from 35 to 40 per cent cheaper.

He stated that contractors are having little or no difficulty in securing labor at reduced wages, and the result is that their bids for highway building have dropped to a point where the state can afford to have some work done. About 125 miles of federal and state aid roads will be built this year in South Dakota.

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR IS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Gov. Len Small, Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis of Grant Park, brother of the late State Senator Curtis, were indicted by the Sangamon County grand jury yesterday, on charges of embezzlement of public money, conspiracy and working a confidence game.

Judge E. S. Smith, to whom the indictments were returned, fixed the bonds at \$150,000 each for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and \$100,000 for Mr. Curtis. Four indictments were returned. One charge jointly that Gov. Len Small, Lieut.-Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, better known as Verne Curtis, embezzled from the State a sum of \$700,000. The

See SUBMARINE FLEET AT PROVINCETOWN

ILGRIM'S FIRST LANDING

100-Mile Round Trip to

On Large S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD FARE—Round Trip \$1. One Way \$1.15

Leave wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, DAILY

9:30 A. M. Sundae and Holidays 10: A. M.

STATEROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC

Tel. Fort Hill 4255

second charge that Gov. Len Small embezzled \$500,000, while State Treasurer, and the third charge that Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling misappropriated \$700,000 of the people's money. The fourth indictment is a confidence game. It recites that the three "obtained by order, draft, warrant or voucher" the sum of \$2,000,000. The indictments are the result of the investigation by the special grand jury of charges which were made originally by State Treasurer Edward E. Miller of East St. Louis. Final action came after State Treasurer Edward E. Miller appeared as a final witness.

The grand jury in its statement to the court asked to be permitted to resume its investigation, and recommended a legislative investigation. Judge E. S. Smith informed Foreman D. A. Brian that court would adjourn for the term today and if there is a further investigation of charges it will not be had until a new jury is drawn for the September term which has been ordered to convene in this city Tuesday, September 6. Gov. Small will give bond today.

CITY WILL SUE TO RECALL FRANCHISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Boat and shoe manufacturers who

hoped for a compensatory duty on their products, in view of the 15 per cent ad valorem levy applied to hides in the Fordney tariff bill, were doomed to disappointment yesterday when the House voted to retain these articles on the free list. Shortly before the House, by a substantial vote, had defeated an amendment proposing an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on leather products not specially provided for.



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Lake Cirtmitz

It seemed impossible to read the heading "A Cultivated Lake" without wondering whether any of the inhabitants of the lake were cultured, like some oysters. The lake in question is Lake Cirtmitz in mid-eastern Europe. The most cultured occupants turned out to be the human beings who sow and harvest on the lake bottom in summer, the waters having departed suddenly through great fissures in the bed of the lake. In the autumn the waters return as rapidly as they went, throwing up cascades of foam as if from blow-holes. Presumably the lake is fed in winter by water coming to it underground from a body of water higher in the mountains and, in turn, empties into some lower lying basin.

The Mayor at Westminster

There is more than meets the eye in the announcement that the Dean of Westminster has assigned a particular stall on the north side of the chair for the use of the Mayor of Westminster whenever he visits the Abbey in either a public or a private capacity. The Dean's kindly act removes another obstacle to the full friendship which should exist in Westminster between the ecclesiastical and the civic authorities. Centuries ago there was no love lost between them. The Abbey authorities were a powerful body; the citizens of Westminster were struggling to be free, in a municipal sense. It was the cellarar of the Abbey who built the Gatehouse prison late in the fourteenth century and installed the chief jailor and keeper. It was the abbot who had custody of all prisoners captured within the liberties. It was the abbot who, when debts were owing to the monastery, did not recover them by ordinary process of law, but sent out his "common pressers" to distrain on the debtor's goods. When Bryan Talbot, a gentleman by birth, fell into arrears with his rent, he had to surrender his "large bedded ledger," his "little old Ship Chest," his water-tub and his "blew pylyar for a woman." Not until the middle of the fifteenth century did self-government manifest itself in a society of citizens, and that is a long way from the gift to the Mayor of a stall in the Abbey.

African Salt

A report made to the French Society of Biology shows that 25,000,000 human beings in the Congo region commonly employ salt of potassium instead of salt of sodium for seasoning their food. They obtain this salt from the ashes of certain plants. Since the opening up of the country ordinary salt has been largely imported, but the Negroes regard it as insipid, and abandon with regret this use of their familiar ashes. They take the imported salt only because it is cheap.

The Topography of the Air

Explorations of the air have revealed an astonishing definiteness of arrangement in its layers, although, of course, the details are continually changing. Ley, in England, has directed his studies of floating balloons to a solution of the question of the influence of the topography of the earth's surface on the state of the air above it. He finds, among other things, that the disturbances produced by hills and valleys are transmitted to an unexpectedly great elevation, affecting the lower and middle strata throughout. A general effect noticed is that the velocity of the wind, or of a current of air, is increased over a hill and diminished over a valley. It is thought that similar observations, generally distributed, would furnish us with a real topography of the air.

The Glass Plumber

The introduction of the vacuum-tube light has brought into existence the new trade of "glass plumbing." The glass tubes, in which the light is produced by an electric current flowing through a gaseous conductor, are an inch and three-quarters in diameter, and are put up in lengths of about 5½ feet, and hermetically sealed in place. For the purpose of this work a set of glass-blower's instruments has been invented, including cutting tools, blowers and hand torches, and experts perform the necessary operations with surprising rapidity.

Something Like Leather

Paul Michel, a Marseilles workman, is said to have discovered a new metal for making "everlasting" boots, a metal which has the appearance of

ordinary leather, is just as light, and costs one-tenth the price of the original article. Michel claims that his metal boots will last for years, that they are completely impervious to weather and that they are comfortable. If they could be made elastic, so as to grow with the child who proudly starts on school life with a pair, they would be near perfection; but as they are they come some way toward the ideal of Lord Salisbury, who as a boy wanted to be a cat so that he might not have to be measured for and fitted with new clothes.

RURAL ENGLAND IN MINIATURE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When that earliest comprehensive census of the English people recorded in Domesday Book was taken, the hamlet of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, housed some 50 persons. It is anticipated that this month's census returns will show that Woodstock's population is within two or three of that same total. In character of occupation, as in numbers, there has been little change down the centuries. Self-contained to the extent of few parishes in England, the land has always provided work and sustenance for about the same number of inhabitants; rich pastures have led to the reckoning of wealth in heads of cattle, and elm, ash and oak have paid and still pay toll of ax and saw.

The hamlet of Woodstock is one of the most perfect bits of ancient England to be met with on or off the beaten track. Time and the hand of man have dealt lightly with this spot. It is an epitome of centuries' slow growth, but youth is yearly renewed in the green garment of spring, and even the crumbling stones hide their scars under the velvet of moss and lichen.

Woodstock is the outer gem of the Cheshire country. That stream, famous from its confluence with the Iste, winds through meadow land above Magdalen walks, where memorials of Addison linger. Ancient manors rise here and there from these flat meadows. Such are Waterstock Manor, where the Lady Lovelace defined the men of Cromwell, and, higher up, the vale, Chiswick Manor. Both are still little centers of rural life, but pride of family must now be sought in musty parchments, housed elsewhere or traced in enduring stone.

Climbing from the valley, the traveler may turn the corner of a winding lane and find at Woodstock the treasure house of his journey. That rude shaft on weather-beaten base is the remnant of a cross marking the spot where pagans received baptism. At this pond cattle have drunk these eight centuries and more. Seen through spreading branches rises a sturdy tower from which Cromwell's captain kept a lookout toward the fair city in the plain when Royal Oxford held by the Stuart cause.

Three or four cottages, homely and well thatched, and "stout ruin," ivy grown, marking the limits of the Manor Park, complete a picture of singular beauty and completeness. It was Kyd's on a spring Sunday morning. The sound of singing, unaccompanied, came from the little church beyond the green.

No more appropriate line could here be quoted as rightly describing that morning scene than that of one of the intimate poets of rural England, Robert Bloomfield:

"Calm village silence, and the hope of heaven."

The church at Woodstock is in the main early English. Of itself it would attract no more than passing notice in a shire that is rich with the legacies of past builders; but it is so much a part of the general architectural scheme, so congruous with the whole, that one lingers over it with peculiar pleasure. It was built for a parish of settled population. Tudor benches, turned into pews in post-Reformation times, afford ample accommodation now as they did when their roughly carved poppy head decorations were a source of satisfaction to some rural craftsmen. But what the visitor will most admire is the simplicity of the interior—whitened walls, relieved only by the escutcheons of one or two county families. A musicians' gallery runs across the width of the nave, but for long the only instrument heard within the walls has been the pitch pipe. There is no organ. But Woodstock is proud of its peal of five bells. Dating back to 1680, they are "so very sweet and tuneful that they are called the Woodstock fragates." So wrote a visitor to the parish in 1718.

Living quiet lives, and slow to move from earth and home in normal times—the record exodus was at the call for service six years ago—the people of Woodstock count events by the seasons, and regulate their tasks by the common round of the annual cycle. An odd visit to the county town-city, rather, whose colleges have given the parish so many rectors, or an occasional jaunt to some country fair may make a red-letter day.

In the Crusades Ascalon was the last place to hold out against the Crusaders, being finally taken by them, retaken by Saladin, and again taken by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who renovated the destroyed walls and towers. By mutual consent and cooperation the fortifications were again destroyed.

In 1240 an attempt was made to reinforce the town, but in 1270 the complete destruction came under the Sultan Barsa. So thorough was this destruction that not a single architectural fragment has been found in its original position, and the stones and sculptures were destroyed, many being sawn through.

During the Roman period Ascalon was an important city, and in 104 B.C. was made a free state under Roman protection. In the preliminary excavations two statues already known to exist were unearthed, one a statue of Fortune, the other of Victory, half built into the walls. These statues of large size are in half relief. The statue of Victory stands with feet resting on the earth, which is supported on the shoulders of Atlas.

There has been excavated a third statue presumed to be of Peace. A sixth century writer, Antonius the Martyr, speaks of a Pool of Peace, with steps like the seats in a Greek or Roman theater and a portico of steps leading to the water's edge, this

BEMERSYDE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

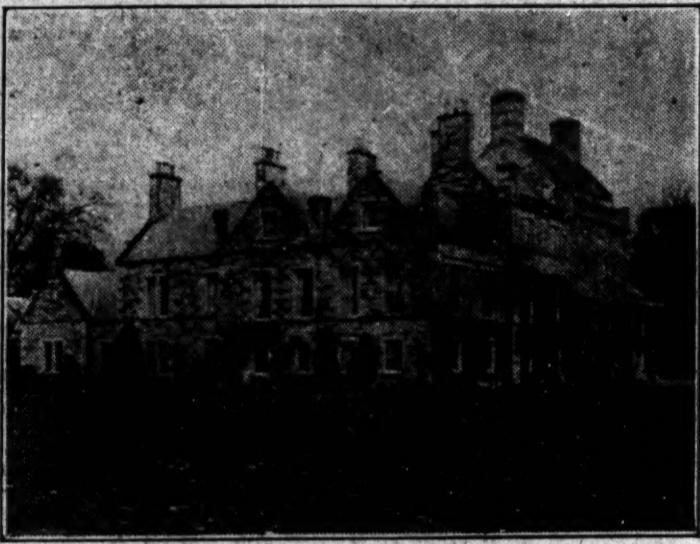
No gift could have been more gracious nor have been received with keener appreciation than that made by the people of the British Empire, who have joined together to buy for Lord Haig the house which has been the home of the Haigs for 800 years. Mr. John Russell, who wrote the History of the Haigs of Bemersyde on the Tweed, says that of the hundreds of forts and castles which once existed on the Scottish side of the border, and whose ruins excite the wonder and curiosity of the antiquary, Bemersyde is the only one that is still lived in as a manorial residence, and lived in, too, by the family that were its original founders.

For four centuries it descended from father to son, with one exception only, but after 1811, when the direct line was broken, and James, the seventeenth laird, sold the estates to a

has now been revealed by the excavations. Near by is the legendary well of Abraham, presumably the legendary sacred lake of Ascalon. Since the recommencement of the excavations this spring, a gigantic sandaled foot, a yard long, and an arm of a huge marble statue have been found in a marble shrine.

The history of Ascalon can be taken back to about 1370 B.C. in the Tell-El-Amarna tablets; at this time its inhabitants were still Canaanites. The Philistines came about 1184 B.C. This Philistine period is one known little about. Caphtor, the Biblical home of the Philistines, is the land of Kefti of the Egyptian records, presumed to be Crete. The Philistines had some connection with Crete, but they do not appear to have been Cretans; it is also more doubtful that they came from Cyprus. They are represented on ancient reliefs, etc., as wearing peculiar headdresses with a band under the chin, and carrying round shields.

There is a resemblance in the Kefti dress on the Egyptian monuments to



From photograph © Central News, London

Home of the Haigs for 800 years

younger brother, it was never again owned by an heir in the direct line, but passed from one younger branch of the family to another member of a younger branch in a bewildering manner.

It is owing to the readiness with which the recent owner, Colonel Haig, met the wishes of the donors of this princely gift that the freehold of the estates with the ancient Peel tower, the mansion and the contents thereof, with gardens, parks and all the appurtenances thereof were purchased. Lord Haig, in his letter of thanks to the donors, makes grateful reference to the part his kinsman has played in giving him possession of his old home.

Speaking for Lady Haig, as well as for himself, he says: "The pleasure of making our home in the house that for 800 years has been the seat of Haig will be redoubled by the thought that it was the spontaneous act of all classes of our countrymen and women that enabled us to do so."

A volume of all the names of the subscribers was presented to Lord Haig with the documents conveying the gift to him, and a plaque will be placed in the hall of the mansion, with the following inscription:

"People of the Empire have vested this place in Field-Marshal Douglas Baron Haig of Bemersyde, Viscount Dawick and Earl Haig, K. T., as an emblem of sentiment and grateful testimony of the distinguished service to humanity in a cause which—by Divine Grace victorious—has triumphed in support of right and justice."

Ascalon

Ascalon, the Philistine city where Samson slew the 30 men and took their spoil, is now being excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the direction of Professor Garstang. The site of Ascalon has been uninhabited practically since the end of the thirteenth century. The prophecies in Zephaniah (11, 4), "For Gaza shall be forsaken and Ashkelon a desolation," and Zechariah (ix, 5), "and the king shall perish from Gaza and Ashkelon shall not be inhabited," have been fulfilled.

When the British troops occupied Ascalon in 1817, a few squallid huts were found among the ruins of this once great city. Terraced gardens and orchards cover the site, and a mound runs round it composed of the fallen ramparts partly covering the Byzantine and medieval ramparts and the many towers.

In the Crusades Ascalon was the last place to hold out against the Crusaders, being finally taken by them, retaken by Saladin, and again taken by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who renovated the destroyed walls and towers.

By mutual consent and cooperation the fortifications were again destroyed.

In 1240 an attempt was made to reinforce the town, but in 1270 the complete destruction came under the Sultan Barsa. So thorough was this destruction that not a single architectural fragment has been found in its original position, and the stones and sculptures were destroyed, many being sawn through.

During the Roman period Ascalon was an important city, and in 104 B.C. was made a free state under Roman protection. In the preliminary excavations two statues already known to exist were unearthed, one a statue of Fortune, the other of Victory, half built into the walls. These statues of large size are in half relief. The statue of Victory stands with feet resting on the earth, which is supported on the shoulders of Atlas.

There has been excavated a third statue presumed to be of Peace. A sixth century writer, Antonius the Martyr, speaks of a Pool of Peace, with steps like the seats in a Greek or Roman theater and a portico of steps leading to the water's edge, this

has now been revealed by the excavations. Near by is the legendary well of Abraham, presumably the legendary sacred lake of Ascalon. Since the recommencement of the excavations this spring, a gigantic sandaled foot, a yard long, and an arm of a huge marble statue have been found in a marble shrine.

The history of Ascalon can be taken back to about 1370 B.C. in the Tell-El-Amarna tablets; at this time its inhabitants were still Canaanites. The Philistines came about 1184 B.C. This Philistine period is one known little about. Caphtor, the Biblical home of the Philistines, is the land of Kefti of the Egyptian records, presumed to be Crete. The Philistines had some connection with Crete, but they do not appear to have been Cretans; it is also more doubtful that they came from Cyprus. They are represented on ancient reliefs, etc., as wearing peculiar headdresses with a band under the chin, and carrying round shields.

There is a resemblance in the Kefti dress on the Egyptian monuments to

BIRD SONG AND MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Two or three American ornithologists made an elaborate attempt not many years ago to represent the songs of our common birds in musical notation. Most of those who read the articles and books in which they recorded their results came to the conclusion that the attempt had been largely a failure. Expert ornithologists who were not devoid of what we call the "musical ear" found themselves unable to recognize the songs when the notation was played out on a suitable musical instrument.

It would seem, in fact, that this interesting experiment, which was carried out with great skill and patience, was bound to fail because of the fact, obvious enough when one stops to consider the matter, that the songs of birds are not music in any ordinary sense. They can scarcely be successfully imitated on any instrument, such as the piano or flute, which has fixed intervals, and they ignore altogether the intervals of the orthodox scale, which the elder Bach devised for his *Wohltemperirtes Klavier*.

Whether they are music even to the singers themselves, whether they serve any purpose for which human beings use music, seems very doubtful to one who knows that bird with a very imperfect and badly modulated voice takes quite as much pleasure, apparently, in his own performances as does his more gifted rival in the adjoining woodlot. But then, this same sort of complacency has been observed even in human beings, and perhaps we should not judge too hastily.

Some one has said that all birds sing in the minor, and it is certainly true that they make very few if any perfect major intervals.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

DELAYS CONTINUE
IN PATENT OFFICE

Bureau Congested With Applications Awaiting Examination
—Force Depleted by Continued Policy of Curtailing Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the announcement from the United States Patent Office that its already depleted force of examiners is swamped under an accumulation of 68,000 applications for patents during the last six months, an increase of 42% per cent over the first half of 1918, Congress is being urged to take immediate steps to relieve the bureau from its present condition.

To add to the handicap under which the Patent Office force is working, 2,200 applications for trade marks were also filed during that period. Some divisions of the bureau are eight to ten months behind, with no prospects of immediate relief, while 44,000 applications for patents were awaiting action on May 1. The work is accumulating each month.

Relief legislation, increasing the force and salaries in the Patent Office, has been pending since the early days of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. Known all over the industrial sections as the "Nolan life-saving bill," it already has passed the House twice, only to fall in the general rush for "pot" measures in the close of the session.

The present bill, now awaiting action by the House, was reported from the Patents Committee on June 15 by Florian Lampert (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, its chairman.

The salaries of Patent Office examiners have been increased only 10 per cent since they were fixed in 1912. The absolute need of readjustment is shown from the wholesale resignations. In recent months, examiners leaving the government service to take positions with private concerns. During the last 12 months 110 examiners resigned, or one-fourth the total number. In twice that time 221, more than half the total force, have resigned. Business men are suffering because the places of the examiners have been filled with inexperienced men, with a result that the issuance of patents, many of the utmost industrial importance, is far behind.

To make matters worse, stated Mr. Lampert, the Civil Service Commission has been unable to supply eligibles for the examining corps, since desirable men no longer seek employment in the Patent Office, owing to the small salaries paid. As a consequence, there are 42 examiners on the temporary roll who have never passed civil service examination. Degrees from universities are required of applicants, before admission to physics, chemistry, higher mathematics, mechanics, foreign languages and patent law.

To pay the increases in salaries, the fees have been boosted in the bill now before the House, so that practically no expense will be assumed by the government. For instance, the fee paid by an inventor is increased from \$15 to \$20. The prices of copies also are increased from 5 to 10 cents.

In the clerical force, the salaries are the lowest paid in the government service. During the past year one-fourth of the clerical force resigned and places have been filled only with great difficulty.

NEW YORK ICE CREAM MAKERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an attempt to get the prices of ice cream and confectionary back to a pre-war level, Mrs. Louis Reed Weismiller, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, has called a conference of city confectioners for today. Retailers do not seem disturbed, she finds, at the growing resentment against these high prices, for they believe that the public will want their goods sufficiently to be willing to pay prices demanded.

A representative of one candy company calls attention to the fact that there is much more than the cost of raw materials to be taken into consideration in the cost of making candy, and enumerates rent, light, heating, labor, taxes, freight and other expenses. Opposed to this, a pharmacy with a soda fountain insists that it can sell ice cream soda at 10 cents a glass and still make profit.

NEW YORK, New York—The cost of production of ice cream soda is 7½ cents a glass, a prominent pharmacy stated yesterday in announcing that it could make a reasonable profit by charging the customer 10 cents. Most prices in New York are 12 cents and up, plus war tax.

"THE PILGRIM SPIRIT"
GIVEN AT PLYMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—The first of 12 performances of the pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit," which is the official Massachusetts observance of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, was given here Wednesday evening. Channing Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and many town and city officials of the state, were in the great audience that gathered on Cole's Hill and watched the historical spectacle which has been in preparation for many months. Some 1,400 residents of Plymouth and vicinity were in the cast, and other thousands watched the performance.

The thorough-going preparations that have been made by the author and master of the pageant, Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, and his assistant corps of experts, was

evident in the way every detail of the action was carried out as planned. The elaborate lighting system worked perfectly, enabling the author to bring out upon his land and water stage of several acres, effects that have hitherto been looked for only within the limited space of an inclosed theater. The music, provided by a band of 70, proved an important element in the whole, several composers having provided special numbers to accent the particular meaning and mood of the 20 scenes dealing with the causes that led to the departure of the Pilgrims for America, and with their adventures in England, Holland and at Plymouth.

The cast, which was wholly composed of community talent, distinguished itself alike in the pantomime and speaking scenes. The whole pageant deeply impressed the audience, not only as a spectacle of great beauty, but as a worthy tribute to the Pilgrims.

CATTLE PRICES AT
A PRE-WAR LEVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Bankers should feel safe in supporting the production of live stock because live-stock values are back to 1914 levels. Despite this fact it is not easy to obtain loans on live stock, according to statements made at the convention of the American Institute of Banking here yesterday by C. B. Heinemann, secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Tests of the relative profitability of crop farming, live-stock production and crop and live-stock production combined, made by both federal and state agencies, said Mr. Heinemann, show clearly that live-stock production is a valuable complement to crop farming and that the crop farmer who raises live stock fares better, as a rule, than the farmer who does not do so.

"In many cases," he said, "live-stock production is essential to successful crop farming. In bad years it sometimes reduces the farmers' losses below what they would have been had his activities been limited to crops alone."

Little Profit from Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—While admitting that the statements made by C. B. Heinemann, secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers regarding the relative profitability of live-stock and crop farming, might hold good over a long series of years, S. W. Mumford, director of the live-stock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and secretary of the Live-Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, which is evolving plans for farmers' national cooperative marketing, declared that the farmer who has made money on live stock in the last three years is a very rare exception.

"Farmers are being forced out of business by the present deflation," he said, "and this will bring about a shortage in production. It will then take a period of high prices to rebuild the live-stock industry."

RAILWAY MEN SILENT
ON RECENT MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No details of the terms agreed upon by the steering committee of the Association of Railway Executives, which will hereafter be known as its executive committee, with representatives of the government, as a result of their recent conference at Washington, were made public by the association upon receipt of the report at their meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives of most of the large trunk lines of the country. At the conclusion of the meeting, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, authorized this statement:

"Today's meeting was for the purpose of receiving a report from the steering committee, now known as the executive committee, on the efforts to reach a final settlement with the government of all matters pending from the period of federal control. Any further statement on the situation must come from the President of the United States."

The nature of the agreement, as far as previously indicated, is believed to involve use of the War Finance Corporation of which Eugene Meyer Jr., is chairman. A recent statement by Mr. Meyer said that the corporation was ready to take up the question of financing the railways if it were the desire of Congress that it should do so. It is therefore apparent from Chairman Cuyler's statement that the agreement calls for legislative or executive action by the United States, and is not dependent upon action by the executives of the railways.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR
PRESSMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Kentucky—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America is entitled to recover \$185,000 and costs from George L. Berry, president of the International, and his four associate members on the Board of Directors by a ruling of Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran.

TROOP FOR PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Troop C of the Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, will act as escort to President Harding when he attends the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The troop, with Captain Trigg in command, has left for Plymouth with orders to report to the President.

ANTI-BEER BILL
COMBINE ACTIVEOUTSIDE INTERESTS AND OPPOSITION
IN UNITED STATES SENATE SEEK
DELAY TO FORCE PROMULGATION
OF THE PENDING PALMER RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Collusion between anti-prohibition senators and the outside interests that are seeking to bring about such delay in the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill as will virtually compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue regulations in accordance with the Palmer ruling, became apparent yesterday afternoon when a "unanimous consent" agreement to reach a vote next Tuesday was objected to by leading pro-liquor senators.

In the afternoon Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the bill, asked for a unanimous consent agreement to finish debate under the five-minute rule and reach a vote on Monday. Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, asked if the consent agreement could be modified to permit motions for the recommitment of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

OPPOSITION SHOWS HAND

Senator Sterling at first objected, but, confident that a motion to recommit would be overwhelmingly defeated, he agreed to the proposal in order to get a definite date set for the vote. This appeared to pave the way for an understanding, when E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, who has a strong pro-liquor constituency in New Orleans, openly declared that he would object to a definite date being set for any day. He stood on this declaration, although Senator Sterling offered to change the date to Wednesday of next week.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, who, like Senator Broussard, has a constituency in the beer citadel of St. Louis, also indicated that he was opposed to a definite date, on the ground that debate on the measure would be hampered. Senator Reed, however, left it to Senator Broussard to press the objection.

LAST IMPEDING OBSTACLE

By those who have worked earnestly for the success of prohibition, this attempt to use the medical profession as an instrument for making it easy to manufacture and purchase wine and beer is regarded as practically the last desperate fling of the liquor men. If they should be successful, the making of beer and wine on a large scale would begin immediately, and the effort to confine the issuing of prescriptions to reputable and conscientious physicians, and to restrict the use of beer and wine to the legitimate purchasers, would tax the enforcement agencies far beyond their ability to cope with the abuses engendered. As the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League said recently:

"Failure to prohibit the use of beer as a medicine will reopen the breweries and subject the states which have not yet abandoned its medicinal use to a flood of beer which could at once become a national scandal."

If the legislation can come in time to save the situation, Mr. Haynes sees the prospects for enforcement of the law better than they have been since he had assurance of speedy action on the bill, the brewery interests started an eleventh-hour campaign to postpone action, and sought to make their influence felt among their spokesmen in the Senate.

SENATE PROGRAM UPSET

Failure to set a definite date for a final vote has produced a snarl in the parliamentary situation, and will probably compel the Republican leaders to rest their plans for an adjournment of the Senate. Prohibition leaders on both sides of the chamber declared that there would be no adjournment until the bill was acted on, and that if a protracted debate must be had, they were prepared for it.

They also declared that they would give David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assurances that the bill would not be "indefinitely" postponed, and would advise him to mark time with regard to the regulations. They are confident that these regulations will be withheld, and that when the pro-liquor senators who are now playing for time realize that the regulations which would open the breweries are not to be issued they will give up the effort to postpone action. What the latter element is now contemplating is a filibuster, which would lead to the Senate adjourning with the Willis-Campbell bill still pending. This is plainly out of the question.

FARM BILL INVOLVED

The snarl in the parliamentary situation is not confined to the anti-beer bill. The Norris bill, creating a federal export corporation for the disposal to foreign countries of surplus farm products, is in for a protracted debate. The "farm bloc" realizes that the Republican Party leadership is bitterly opposed to this measure, which now has the right of way. It goes directly counter to the motto of "less government in business," and is looked upon by standpatters as a breach of faith in view of this watchword of the Administration. On the other hand the vote whereby the bill was made the order of business was overwhelming, and the leaders are in a quandary as to the tactics to pursue to prevent the measure being sent to President Harding. There is more than a suspicion that the President might veto the proposal, a contingency that might bring a definite break between him and the agricultural bloc in the Senate.

TEST OF LEADERSHIP

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is scheduled to speak on this measure today. His attitude will be watched closely, as whatever he says will be regarded as representing the Administration viewpoint. The Massachusetts Senator voted to take the bill up, but he had to do this, whether or not he favored

it, in order to preserve the semblance of leadership.

It is suspected that he is of the contingent that is opposed to the bill and realizes, at the same time, that it is one of those embarrassing measures which may well prove a test of his ability to keep the Republicans of the Senate behind him.

Indications now are that the bill will remain before the Senate for several days. Whenever it is disposed of, and whatever the disposition may be, the prohibition leaders are determined to make the anti-beer bill the order of business. They are confident that the leaders on both sides who favor an adjournment will bring pressure to bear on the elements that are prepared to launch a filibuster.

SENATE ACTION AWAITED

PROMULGATION OF PALMER RULING DELAYED PENDING BEER BILL VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill as will virtually compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue regulations in accordance with the Palmer ruling, became apparent yesterday afternoon when a "unanimous consent" agreement to reach a vote next Tuesday was objected to by leading pro-liquor senators.

In the afternoon Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the bill, asked for a unanimous consent agreement to finish debate under the five-minute rule and reach a vote on Monday.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, asked if the consent agreement could be modified to permit motions for the recommitment of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

OPPOSITION SHOWS HAND

Senator Sterling at first objected, but, confident that a motion to recommit would be overwhelmingly defeated, he agreed to the proposal in order to get a definite date set for the vote. This appeared to pave the way for an understanding, when E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, who has a strong pro-liquor constituency in New Orleans, openly declared that he would object to a definite date being set for any day. He stood on this declaration, although Senator Sterling offered to change the date to Wednesday of next week.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, who, like Senator Broussard, has a constituency in the beer citadel of St. Louis, also indicated that he was opposed to a definite date, on the ground that debate on the measure would be hampered. Senator Reed, however, left it to Senator Broussard to press the objection.

LAST IMPEDING OBSTACLE

By those who have worked earnestly for the success of prohibition, this attempt to use the medical profession as an instrument for making it easy to manufacture and purchase wine and beer is regarded as practically the last desperate fling of the liquor men. If they should be successful, the making of beer and wine on a large scale would begin immediately, and the effort to confine the issuing of prescriptions to reputable and conscientious physicians, and to restrict the use of beer and wine to the legitimate purchasers, would tax the enforcement agencies far beyond their ability to cope with the abuses engendered. As the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League said recently:

"Failure to prohibit the use of beer as a medicine will reopen the breweries and subject the states which have not yet abandoned its medicinal use to a flood of beer which could at once become a national scandal."

If the legislation can come in time to save the situation, Mr. Haynes sees the prospects for enforcement of the law better than they have been since he had assurance of speedy action on the bill, the brewery interests started an eleventh-hour campaign to postpone action, and sought to make their influence felt among their spokesmen in the Senate.

SENATE PROGRAM UPSET

Another element to be reckoned with, he pointed out, is the womanhood of America. Now that women have the franchise, the practical politicians know they must take cognizance of their opinions, which are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, enforcement of the law, and American ideals. Men who have heretofore opposed prohibition are now announcing that they support the enforcement program of the government. They have so expressed themselves to Mr. Haynes.

In regard to reorganization, Mr. Haynes is most hopeful, always on the assumption that no adverse element, such as the failure of Congress to back up enforcement by the passage of the pending legislation, intervenes to impede progress.

WOMEN TEACHERS
WANT EQUAL PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No details of the terms agreed upon by the steering committee of the Association of Railway Executives, which will hereafter be known as its executive committee, with representatives of the government, as a result of their recent conference at Washington, were made public by the association upon receipt of the report at their meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives of most of the large trunk lines of the country. At the conclusion of the meeting, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, authorized this statement:

"Today's meeting was for the purpose of receiving a report from the steering committee, now known as the executive committee, on the efforts to reach a final settlement with the government of all matters pending from the period of federal control. Any further statement on the situation must come from the President of the United States."

The nature of the agreement, as far as previously indicated, is believed to involve use of the War Finance Corporation of which Eugene Meyer Jr., is chairman. A recent statement by Mr. Meyer said that the corporation was ready to take up the question of financing the railways if it were the desire of Congress that it should do so. It is therefore apparent from Chairman Cuyler's statement that the agreement calls for legislative or executive action by the United States, and is not dependent upon action by the executives of the railways.

FARM BILL INVOLVED

They also declared that they would give David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assurances that the bill would not be "indefinitely" postponed, and would advise him to mark time with regard to the regulations. They are confident that these regulations will be withheld, and that when the pro-liquor senators who are now playing for time realize that the regulations which would open the breweries are not to be issued they will give up the effort to postpone action. What the latter element is now contemplating is a filibuster, which would lead to the Senate adjourning with the Willis-Campbell bill still pending. This is plainly out of the question.

TEST OF LEADERSHIP

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is scheduled to speak on this measure today. His attitude will be watched closely, as whatever he says will be regarded as representing the Administration viewpoint. The Massachusetts Senator voted to take the bill up, but he had to do this, whether or not he favored

PUBLIC SENTIMENT
DEMANDS RATE CUTBUSINESS MEN, HOUSEHOLDERS AND
CITY AND TOWN GOVERNMENTS
JOIN IN ACTION FOR DROP IN
COSTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LIQUOR FORCES TO FIGHT IN NEW YORK

Prohibitionists Ask for Efforts to Combat New Activities in Politics Which Wet Element Are Preparing to Undertake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the struggle between prohibition forces and the organized liquor forces will grow in intensity from now until the congressional election in 1922 is past, is the conviction expressed by dry leaders here.

Since the Fourth of July wet parades, a failure compared with the expectations of their promoters, the wets have made clear their intention to take active part in politics, and if possible, to elect a wet Congress for the repeal of the dry law, and to start the machinery toward repeal of the dry amendment.

The American Liberties League, which organized the wet parade here, has announced that it will support wet candidates for local, state and national offices, opposing dry candidates, and will also attempt to boycott business firms whose heads are known to be prohibitionists.

National Wet League

The league intends to organize in every state, and its secretary, C. H. Butler, says it would gladly, if it had it, pay a million to defeat Representative Volstead.

It is also pointed out that the wets have headquarters in Washington and are circularizing the nation and collecting money wherever possible. By incurring in their campaign opposition to all blue laws they are making a bid, dry leaders say, for the support of those liberals throughout the country who are opposed to the campaign for an observance of Sunday so strict as even to close bathing beaches. Such a campaign was announced in this city last week, and the wets, it is believed, by including blue laws in their opposition, are trying to influence for liquor purposes those who, while opposed to blue Sunday laws, are not opposed to prohibition.

This is one of the respects, it is held, in which those who favor prohibition throughout the country should be alert. The wets seem to be laying plans for a long struggle. A new publication in their behalf is being issued from this city. Both take their stand on so-called personal liberty and oppose anything deemed to be detrimental to that sort of liberty.

Strong Effort Required

Dry leaders point out that the wets in this country are making it more necessary than ever that dry organizations and individuals be alert on nullification activities. It is held that this wet movement will fail only if the moral forces are intelligent enough to recognize the danger, and earnest enough to make the sacrifice necessary to offset it. It is not claimed that there is any danger of repealing the amendment for years, but it is claimed that to all practical purposes the amendment can be nullified if the federal and state enforcement legislation is repealed.

A further point is made that even if the wets finally fail in their legislative attempts the drys still will have to encounter efforts at nullification by administration, by election of executive officials from governor down to district attorney, sheriff and mayor, and of judicial officers covering all trial branches of the courts; and the appointment of police chiefs and minor judicial officers who will not enforce the law but will join hands with jurors who violate their oaths.

Dry leaders believe that so far as New York State is concerned, an acute crisis will exist for at least five years; but that if they hold for those five years, the victory will be clinched. The most necessary thing right now, they say, is for the drys to increase their activities until their support includes those thousands who, not originally in favor of prohibition, have now been persuaded to stand by it for its beneficial results.

SEVEN-CENT FARE IS DECLARED ADEQUATE

NEW YORK, New York.—The traction fare question in this State and in New Jersey continues to revolve around the speculation as to whether the companies will succeed in progressing beyond the 5 or 7-cent fare basis.

The 7-cent fare is adequate in New Jersey, according to the decision of the commission in that State, last week, which refused to appraise the company's valuation at anything like the large sum stipulated by the company itself. The company is not submitting to the decision, however, without protest; the larger valuation continues to be held up as proper, and the final solution of the matter in that State is still in abeyance.

In New York City the commission appointed by the government under the law passed by the last Legislature continues to work on a plan for solving the local problem. While some believe that the 5-cent fare will be retained, nothing definite will probably be announced by the commission before the middle of August. Mayoralty candidates are shaping their programs on a 5-cent fare basis.

The city's experience in operating the State Island Midland Railway is emphasized by Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures, as proving the possibility of a substantial profit, with proper operation, under a 5-cent fare, better service than prevailed under private ownership, and stimulation of

building along the route. The profit under the 5-cent fare, according to opponents of private ownership, is made possible because under public ownership interest and dividends and watered stock do not have to be paid for.

In Buffalo, the city is making a fight to prevent the Buffalo and Lackawanna Traction Company from charging the 10-cent fare authorized by the Public Service Commission.

VIOLATORS OF ROAD LAWS ARE WARNED

Cooperation of Police and Courts in Curbing Driving While Intoxicated and Recklessly Is Urged by State Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Pursuing his aggressive campaign to curb violations of the law by driving while under the intoxication of liquor or recklessly, and to promote highway safety,

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, urges greater cooperation in checking up on the records of persons found to be driving without a license or who are brought into court for highway law violations. He points out that the registrar's office has a complete record of convictions, and is in a position to assist the courts in administering the law.

This suggestion is advanced in connection with notification of a change in the law relative to convictions for operating a motor vehicle without a license. The amended highway law provides "that any person convicted of operating a motor vehicle after his license to operate has been suspended or revoked or after notice of the suspension of his right to operate a motor vehicle without a license has been issued by the registrar and received by such person or by his agent or employer, and any person convicted of operating or causing or permitting any other person to operate a motor vehicle after the certificate of registration for such vehicle has been suspended or revoked, shall be punished for a first offense by fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both, and for any subsequent offense by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year." This law becomes effective today.

The increase in the penalty, which was formerly not more than \$100 nor more than 10 days' imprisonment, both on all offenses, is regarded as important, in view of the many suspensions and revocations incident to the Registrar's campaign. Mr. Goodwin has expressed the belief that 3 per cent of the operators of motor vehicles ought to be in prison anyway, and his campaign is serving to weed them out.

In order to effect greater coordination the Registrar suggests to police and court officials that when a person is picked up who is guilty of any serious offense, and has no license with him, that they get in touch with his office to find out whether or not he has had his license suspended or revoked because it is time, he says, "to put some of these people in jail" who have had their licenses taken away for drunkenness, or something else, and who persist in operating their car.

"It is being repeatedly called to my attention," Mr. Goodwin adds with regard to convictions for automobile law violations, "that persons guilty of operating under the influence of liquor, and other serious offenses, who have already been convicted for the same offense, are being permitted to get away with fine, while the law requires imprisonment. I have made inquiries from a number of the courts, and they state that the judge in all these cases does not know that the man was convicted before. We have in this office a complete record of all convictions in motor vehicle cases, and I would suggest that the police get in touch with this department when they are about to present to the court a case of operating under the influence of liquor, or recklessly, or so as to endanger, and also cases of operating after the license has been suspended or revoked."

WOMEN HELD NOT ELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In an opinion handed down yesterday, and prepared at the request of the Secretary of State, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, holds that women in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the grounds that it would violate the Constitution of the State. The ruling also claims that the Nineteenth Amendment to the national Constitution makes no mention of the rights of women to electoral office, merely granting them the right to cast a ballot. The state Constitution, Mr. Allen points out, makes neither provision for women to vote or hold office and is superseded by the provisions of the amendment to the national law only in the instance of the franchise. The ruling was made on request and because of vacancies which exist. In making the decision, the Attorney-General also brings in a citation of the state Supreme Court ruling exempting women from jury service.

PROHIBITION IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD ORCHARD, Maine.—Expressing the opinion that national prohibition had come to stay, Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in an address at the camp meeting here, said that the prohibition enforcement agents are struggling against tremendous odds because of the lawless element engaged in the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into this country from Canada.

ANTOINE WATTEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The register of the Parish of St. Jacques at Valenciennes, in northern France, records the baptism of Antoine Watteau, in whose honor celebrations are to be held this summer at Valenciennes and Paris.

It is a curious fact that this "most

French of all French painters," whose

ing but superficial setting of his scenes will admit that they are conceived in melancholy mood.

Lodged in so splendid an environment in the Luxembourg Palace, the young artist found means to study the color schemes and especially the mythological mood of Titian. This we may judge from the French painter's "Jupiter and Antiope" in the Louvre.

He was also affected by the decorative

manner of Paolo Veronese, who may

well-intentioned friends. Intending to return to Valenciennes he sold in Paris all he possessed for a total sum of 3000 francs. From day to day he hoped to make the tedious journey to his home, but was at last persuaded to accept the offer of a house procurer for him by the Abbé Haranger at Nogent-sur-Marne.

Watteau left no fortune, but to M. de Julienne, the Abbé Haranger, M. Henin, and the picture-dealer, Germain, he bequeathed his portfolios. His

thus to make Watteau bear a share in any responsibility for the conduct of Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour, Madame du Barry and others at that court. To be just, the King was only 16 years of age when our artist's work ended and the Pompadour was actually born in that year. Thus a chronological prospectus of the period alone suffices to exculpate Watteau from a share in social manners of pre-revolutionary France which, beyond doubt, are reflected in the activities of Boucher, Lancret, Fragonard and others of Watteau's followers.

The times were artificial, no doubt, but the young painter from Valenciennes transfigured them by the sunlight of his genius, while adding thereto a new joy and a new essential truth. Indeed, the swiftness of his touch, the delicacy in his arrangement of light and shade, the even distribution of his dexterously arranged compositions proclaim him a master. None of his compatriots could in equal measure represent the momentary movements of his figures, the great variety of motive and bodily expression. Yet, strangely enough the vanishing profiles and softly rounded faces, and the concealment of his forms by mere externals seem to be an echo of some of the compositions—admittedly of vastly different subject—of Raphael. Points of contact will also be found in the treatment of the sharp, broken folds of drapery in the works of these two masters. So much may, in fact, be verified by comparing their drawings in the Louvre.

But to return to Nogent. After 12 more years of unconcerted local endeavor it was hoped to erect a Watteau statue in 1864. Eventually on Sunday, October 15, 1865, the statue was dedicated with much local enthusiasm, in front of the church at Nogent. If that statue cannot with advantage be contrasted with the earlier one at Valenciennes, it at least serves to commemorate him who was "fascis princeps" in committing to canvas enchantment without end, rejoicing without a morrow—"la vie charmant, et des plaisir facilis."

DECK OFFICERS AGREE TO WAGE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A 15 per cent reduction in war time pay for deck officers on American ships will go into effect on August 1, as a result of a gentlemen's agreement formulated at a conference of steamship owners and a committee representing employees. The Shipping Board has sub-

scribed to the agreement, also the Ship Masters Club of New York, the Marine Society of New York, the American Steamship Line Officers Association, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots. Working rules of the Shipping Board also are to be changed to conform to pre-war conditions.

HIDES TARIFF DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—Disapproval of the proposed tariff on hides is expressed in a telegram which William L. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts and a large shoe manufacturer, has sent to J. W. Fordney, chairman of the congressional Ways and Means Committee. He predicted that its operation would result in an increase in the retail price of foot-wear and asks to have explained who is to be benefited by a tariff on hides.

The other hand, we may still admire the statue in the small public garden at the corner of the Rue Georges Chastelain beneath the shadow of the Church of St. Gery at Valenciennes, which was dedicated on October 12, 1784. It is, perhaps, worth nothing that in the inscription on that statue, which is set round with four figures representing Italian comedy, his name is spelt "Wateau."

Seventy years later, when a movement was started to erect a statue to his memory in the church at Nogent, a few persons objected to the scheme. They sought to urge that it was scandalous to erect a memorial to this "Peintre des Fêtes Galantes." But it was unjust

legatees magnanimously raised to his memory in the church at Nogent a modest monument, of which today no description or illustration exists. For it was swallowed up during the French Revolution by reason of the decree of the convention which seized lead and metal to make projects.

On the other hand, we may still admire the statue in the small public garden at the corner of the Rue Georges Chastelain beneath the shadow of the Church of St. Gery at Valenciennes, which was dedicated on October 12, 1784. It is, perhaps, worth nothing that in the inscription on that statue, which is set round with four figures representing Italian comedy, his name is spelt "Wateau."

Seventy years later, when a movement was started to erect a statue to his memory in the church at Nogent, a few persons objected to the scheme. They sought to urge that it was scandalous to erect a memorial to this "Peintre des Fêtes Galantes." But it was unjust

Whether Your Fun Comes Out of a Book or at the End of a Club—Dress Lightly and Enjoy Life!



Business or Lounge Suits

Of Palm Beach Cloth

Silk, Mohair,

Flannel, Crash,

Tropical Worsted and Homespun

\$20 to \$50

SARDINES AND CANDY

Smoked Sardines

Fish & Fisherman brand. As fine a genuine Norwegian Smoked Sardine as we have ever sold. While this purchase lasts.....

15c

Each tin with key.

Rödel Sardines

7½-oz. tins Rödel & Fils Frères de Bordes, France, the packers of these Sardines, of which we are the local distributors, are the leading French canners of finest quality goods.

While this purchase lasts.....

50c

Each tin with key.

Queen Chocolates, lb. 50¢

35 Varieties.

Smooth Sugar Covered

Almonds, lb. 49¢

Unlike many Almonds these are thinly coated with sugar.

Boston Baked Beans

Fresh from our Ovens on sale Friday afternoons and Saturdays. Please order early.



Sport or Golf Combination

Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, \$28

Knickers to Match, \$8

Linen Coat and Trousers, \$30

Knickers to Match, \$10

The Coats are easy-fitting Golf Model

Irish Linen Knickers

In natural color and in oyster white.

All sizes up to 46" waist.

\$3.50 Woven and Printed

and Madras Shirts \$2.65

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

The Old House with The Young Spirit

BOSTON

500 WASHINGTON STREET

The Old House with The Young Spirit

BOSTON

500 WASHINGTON STREET

The Old House with The Young Spirit

BOSTON

500 WASHINGTON STREET

The Old House with The Young Spirit

BOSTON

500 WASHINGTON STREET

The Old House with The Young Spirit

<p

BENEFITS OF RULE OF BRITISH IN INDIA

Nationalistic Traits of Natives
More Fully Brought Out by
Intercourse in a Common Lan-
guage, It Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In delivering the Birdwood lecture before the Royal Society of Arts recently, Sir Edward Grigg analyzed the distinctive contributions of British and Indian genius to Indian progress during the past century, and indicated how striking in its results that joint achievement is. "Where British genius has greatly led and inspired," the speaker said, "Indian genius has greatly responded and flourished."

The lecturer attempted to appraise the results of three centuries of British rule in India. Sir George Birdwood's eloquent account of a futile effort on the part of the British to impose a steam plow upon a village community in India was quoted, and Sir Edward Grigg pointed out that there are writers today who assume that the steam plow represents all that is wise and docile India needs to ask and that where the steam plow has failed, the failure is due solely to Indian prejudice and incompetence. On the other hand, he said, there are those who believe that the steam plow has been a steam roller crushing down the real character and value of Indian life.

Sir Edward expressed himself as convinced that both these standpoints were essentially false. It certainly was for Englishmen to admit that in India, as elsewhere, they had sometimes let their passion for order and efficiency outrun the need for studying the standpoint and character of those to whom these Western benefits were applied, but on the other hand it might justly be assumed that the historian would accept the steam roller theory with many reserves.

The Colonizing Englishman

The colonizing Englishman he described as a tremendous power; but India was a country already great in history before the first English ship touched Indian shores. It had been the cradle of two of the five world religions; it had produced poets, statesmen, warriors, and kings, who take rank among the great men of history. It was a civilization, distinct from the British, as diverse as Europe in its peoples, but the equal of Europe in many of the higher manifestations of genius and character.

Thus, the lecturer concluded, whatever the results of the close association of Englishmen and Indians in these three centuries, they could not be attributed wholly to either one or the other, but jointly to both. The process, the lecturer considered, had been one of close and constant interaction; it had been due in varying degrees, of which the Indian proportion has grown steadily, to the thoughts and character of both races.

Speaking of the specifically British contribution to Indian development, Sir Edward pointed to railway and telegraphs, to canals and irrigation schemes, to the extinction of much cruelty, to the establishment of a fairer incidence of taxation, to the maintenance of security on coast and frontier, and of peace (compared with earlier centuries) within, to the endowment of India for the first time with a system of popular education, and finally to the coordination of administration throughout India under a single controlling power. No Asiatic state had, he said, begun to walk this road for half a century after Great Britain was well launched on it in India; none had even approached the same high degree of organization except the island empire of Japan.

Indian Nationalism

Indian nationalism was described by the lecturer as of British no less than Indian parentage. England gave India the communications and the government which had made a nation out of her warring races and states. England started the impulse which was surely, though very slowly, bridging on the secular side the deep gulf between the creeds. To her also belonged the credit of having won the ideas of civic responsibility and self-government, which were rising now in a mighty harvest all across the Indian scene. England had given this nationalism. Its language, the English language, the only language in which all races of India could communicate, and in which their common ideals could take shape. The Indian nationalism of today the speaker claimed to be not only the product but the justification of British rule.

Turning to India's share of the heritage, the lecturer said it was essential to recognize that British rule in India would have collapsed at the Mutiny, never to be restored, if it had not enjoyed, not merely the blind acquiescence of the masses, but the reasoned support of the higher ranks and castes of the Indian people. The measure and capacity of Indian cooperation grew steadily from the second and third decades of the nineteenth century right up to its close, when the nationalist movement began to gather strength. Gradually Indians were admitted to posts of trust, and more slowly still to positions of responsibility in Indian Government.

Culmination of Progress

Sir Edward Grigg alluded to the great experiment launched this year as the culminating example of the growth of Indian character. England had recognized, and rightly so, a powerful but constitutional minority, as representing the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, and now she might justly look to the governing classes

in India to support her in arresting sedition, which aims at the basis of all government.

In spite of their vast diversities, the states and peoples of India had been molded into one people, owing a common loyalty to one throne, and moving rapidly toward the recognition of a common destiny. So wide and comprehensive a sentiment had never appeared in Indian history before. To insure success there were many elements, the lecturer said, which must be combined. In the first place the time was not yet in sight when Indian unity and security could be maintained without the strong moral fiber of the British Raj.

Cooperation as Factor

The British Services in India, too, were still the essential cement of the Indian policy; and little true advance would be made unless cooperation was greatly developed between the Indian leaders now taking up the tasks of government and that essentially British system of administration. Cooperation had been loyalty invited and was being as loyally given. Much would depend upon the Indian princes, who ruled one-third of the soil of India and one-quarter of its people. They had to deal with problems of their own, and the policy of British-India must always be so shaped as to keep them willing partners in the movement toward self-government of India as a whole.

While the Raj maintained the structure it had built, Indians were entitled to demand a government closely identified with Indian feeling, quickly responsive to Indian impulses, Indian in its character and aims, as representative, in fine, of the Indian peoples as were all British governments of their own peoples in purely British lands. They were entitled also to demand, as they deserved, a status in the councils of the Empire, and an influence upon its policy, in keeping with India's importance and worth, as one of the great dominions of the crown.

PROGRESS SHOWN BY WOMEN IN NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who may be described as England's leading suffragist, has just returned from a visit to Egypt and Palestine, of which she gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some particulars.

"I had very little time in Egypt," said Mrs. Fawcett, "but managed to meet two of the leading women in the movement there; votes and political representation can hardly be said to be the direct aim of the Egyptian women at present; their work is directed to the betterment of social conditions and the spread of education. These pioneer women feel, however, that out of their movement a demand for political emancipation in Egypt must surely spring."

"Our real goal was Jerusalem, and there we found conditions extremely interesting. Jewish women have voting rights with men in the election of the Representative Council of Palestinian Jews, and in this respect they are the only women in Palestine who are in such a position; this council is not a parliament, and has no executive power nor power to raise taxes or to expend them, but at the same time it has a certain definite standing. It alone has the right of laying directly before the High Commissioner its views and findings, and its recommendations must necessarily therefore carry weight with the High Commissioner and his advisers."

"The contrast is great between these progressive women and the unorganized, inarticulate, little-educated Moslem women. I think the educated Jewish women will have to come forward to help their less advanced sisters. The situation is difficult and must be faced, and underlying prejudices must be overcome. I do not despair of seeing Jewish, Muhammadan and Christian women sinking their differences and working together for equal rights for all."

Mrs. Fawcett believes that the mere fact of working for the woman's movement will broaden the outlook of those who do so. "If any woman," she said, "becomes an active worker for the suffrage in order to gain her own freedom, she will, I am convinced, remain in the movement inspired by a desire that all may be free. I visited the most interesting Jewish school," she continued, "where there are about 500 children, and they belong to the poorest classes, all expenses being defrayed voluntarily."

"The children learn Hebrew and English and the instruction is on modern lines. I visited several classes, one on citizenship and its duties; in another a debate was going on in a mock parliament; in another a lesson was given on what the newspaper press meant, how every important newspaper must have correspondents and representatives all over the world, writing or telegraphing news to their editors; accompanying the lecture was a picture of a newspaper printing machine."

"In the next class we were taken to, the children were having a debate on the question of punishment. One very bright, intelligent little girl maintained with vigor that no one was ever any better for going to prison, and that some more rational system of dealing with crime ought to be devised."

Mrs. Fawcett feels that educated Jewish women have an immense field open for their energies.

AFRICAN LEATHER EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The importation of boots, shoes and all sorts of leather is the chief constituent part, into the Union has been prohibited, until further notice, except under permit issued under the authority of the Controller of Imports and Exports.

PORTUGAL'S EFFORT TO PRESERVE ORDER

Arrival of Foreign Governmental Representatives in Lisbon Impelled the President to Ask for Show of Solidarity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The new government, that which has succeeded the Bernardino Machado Administration in the extraordinary circumstances of semi-revolution already narrated, has made its public declaration to the people. Barros Queiroz, the new Premier, has at least sufficient regard for the intelligence of the people not to perpetrate again in these anxious moments the same insincere stupidity that Premier after Premier, those that came to office not for weeks, but merely days, did before him. This stupidity consisted of issuing flamboyant documents, giving lists of the fine measures for the good of the people it was their intention to pass through Parliament and put into execution forthwith.

All these manifestations were substantially the same; they were wildly optimistic and dreamlike, and the only difference among them seemed to be that as Portugal began to sink farther and farther and her position became more difficult, the governmental declarations on introducing themselves became all the more hopeful, for some of those of the early part of this year went into details about the fine educational, agricultural, and other measures they were about to pass, to render Portugal one of the best administered countries. Each new Premier, after visiting the President of the Republic and taking the oath, forthwith wrote off a message to the people announcing the forthcoming arrival of the Portuguese millennium, conducted by himself. A few days later, or it may have been a few weeks, at most, he was driven from office, and his successor brought in an amended project for the millennium. It is, then, as is agreed, something to the credit of Barros Queiroz, for however long he may last in power—which will probably not be long—that he has not subscribed to this curious custom.

New Premier's Manifesto

The new Premier has instead issued a manifesto in the name of the government in which he says that the work to be done does not admit of political adventures but, on the contrary, demands the most serious efforts of all. The manifesto says that the new government has been constituted in an hour of exceptional gravity, that it wishes to govern with the country and for the country, and that it does not feel any enmity or hostility against anyone. It is necessary, it inevitably observes, to maintain public order, and to take care scrupulously of the morality of the Administration. The government would be inexorable with those who, while in its service, did things secretly which were contrary to the interests of the state.

Work of reparation and reconstruction had to be done. The Parliament, which had just been dissolved, served the enemies of the régime, since it allowed itself continually to be led by political passions and was moving forward to seemingly irremediable disaster. The dissolution of that Parliament was demanded by the adversaries of parliamentary institutions could have desired its continuation, since it was doing no good work and was the greatest obstacle for the normal conduct of public business. New sources of income were indispensable to the state, and economy in expenditure must be effected. After all, the natural resources of the country were sufficient to enable it to emerge safely from the crisis in which it found itself. The government would give every kind of guarantee about the elections, to the end that they might properly reflect the desire of the people.

Difficult Situation

In existing circumstances the situation of the President of the Republic, José d'Almeida, is sufficiently hard. With what have been obviously the best intentions, the preservation of calm and the prevention of violence, in which Portugal has to thank him for success, he appears in this crisis only as the weak man, incapable of any determined movement and yielding always to pressure. He could do nothing else if he were to avoid the explosion in Portugal which he dreads, and which he is right to dread; his part has been that of the striver for tranquillity at any price, but in these times such strivers do not generally present the appearance of heroes. He was one of the founders of the Republic, a thoroughly good republican, a patriot, and one who wishes for the good of his country, but it is hardly to be wondered at that the Portuguese are largely blaming him now for not taking a stronger line in difficulties, and that gossip upon the possibilities and probabilities, whatever they may be, of a plot for his overthrow, increases and it is unnecessary to mention who it is to take his place according to these ideas.

Since the strange affair of the end of May, when the military section and their friends presented their ultimatum to the President for the dismissal of the Machado government and the dissolution of Parliament, to the accompaniment of such excitement as the Minister of Public Instruction attempting to take command of a battleship in the Tagus, declaring his willingness to go to the uttermost extremes in the noble cause of safeguarding his country and the Republic, some secret history of those peculiarly interesting times has emerged, and some curious details have been inserted in the general story.

It is now better understood than it was before how many figures in it

DEPOSED MONARCH HOPING FOR CROWN

Former Austrian Emperor, in Virtual Exile in Switzerland, Believed to Entertain Plan for Return to Vienna

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The former monarch of the dissolved dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary still hopes to continue as legitimate King of Hungary, and the Budapest Government, as well as many conservative Magyars, are sharing this hope. Ever since his sensational Easter excursion from this country to Hungary the Swiss press has been indefatigable in busying itself with his person and that adventure. Particularly one question is being discussed with remarkable zest, i.e., if it was right or wrong for the Federal Council to acquiesce in the Hapsburg's return to this country.

The semi-revolutionists, these counter-revolutionists against Bernardino Machado, chose their moment with remarkable acumen; the President of the Republic realized that and how completely the country was at their mercy. It was overwhelmingly important that at that time and for a few days Portugal should appear calm and in good order. At very moment members of the parliament from foreign countries were coming up the Tagus and through the country on their way to Lisbon for the international parliamentary conference, and it would have been a sad thing if they had found Portugal in a state of revolution and anarchy.

Play for Good Impression

There was another circumstance which has been generally overlooked, and it was that the former President of Brazil, Milo Pecanha, was aboard the *Lusitania*, coming on a visit to Portugal and almost ready to come ashore. It seemed to the President, Mr. d'Almeida, therefore, that it was not only necessary to avoid revolution and disturbance, but that Parliament should be held together for a few days and a new government formed with the utmost rapidity so that when Milo Pecanha of Brazil came down the gangway a Portuguese Government in full panoply should meet him, and all should appear as if nothing had happened.

The idea was to cover everything up. It was considered more than ever necessary to do this, lest what good effect had been secured at home and abroad by the "unknown soldier" celebrations that had been held in Portugal a few weeks previously, and which had been attended by Marshal Joffre of France, should be lost. It had been represented at these celebrations that Portugal was giving an example of concord and bearing immovable numbers of signatures, and so strenuously has this campaign been waged by Zaghlul's partisans that the government has thought it prudent, though perhaps not very dignified, to retaliate by receiving even larger delegations.

Discussed in Council

Recently this affair was dealt with in the National Council, where two "questions" had been submitted, one by the Socialist leader and deputy, Robert Trimm, the other by Mr. Bossi in the name of numerous Roman Catholic and a few Liberal legislators.

Mr. Trimm asked for information on the manner in which the interned Hapsburg had left his abode and gone to Hungary, via Austria. He also wanted to know the reason why the government had consented to his return, what precautions it had taken as to his further stay, and whether it did not think it better to expel him.

In his turn, Mr. Bossi did not, in his parliamentary question, mention ex-King Charles at all, but restricted himself to asking along what lines the political department intended to uphold the traditional Swiss rights of refuge. However, in his explanatory speech he talked exclusively of Charles of Hapsburg, arguing that the Easter journey could not rightly be connected with ideas of insurrection or overthrow, as the Hungarian Government had not ceased to regard him as the legitimate King.

Bossi added that Charles was deserving of the sympathies of the Swiss, including the Socialists, for he had been active for an early peace ever since 1916. "The fact of his having to leave us," Mr. Bossi remarked, was "a matter for mourning for every friend of the old Swiss right of refuge." Having tolerated here so many revolutionists, he concluded it was wrong to drive an honest man, a King, who had been unfortunate enough to lose a war.

In his reply to the two questions Mr. Motta, the Foreign Secretary, stated that in March, 1919, the Federal Council had permitted the former Emperor to stay in Switzerland indefinitely, provided he abstained from any and every political activity. Trusting in his loyalty, no detailed restrictions had been imposed, the supervision being left to the government of the Canton of Vaud. By and by, certain suspicions arose here and there in connection with Prangins Castle, but nothing positive leaked out.

Lax Supervision

That the cantonal supervision had been ridiculously inefficient, Mr. Motta did not mention, although this fact was an "open secret." At any rate, the Easter trip was a surprise for the Federal Council, and the real circumstances are far from being cleared up as yet. Former Emperor Charles certainly passed the frontier by none of the official passport stations, and he denied the truth of the rumor that he had made use of a false passport or of the services of Swiss officials. To obviate international political complications, he refused to disclose details.

Mr. Motta said that the royal exile was permitted to return and stay because any prolongation of his sojourn in Hungary threatened civil war on the one hand, and on the other armed intervention on the part of the neighboring states which had annexed large parts of old Hungary, namely, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Serbia. In the interests of general peace the Federal Council had felt the moral obligation to consent to a provisional return. By breaking his word he had

forfeited the right of asylum; nevertheless it was granted him anew on condition that he lived in the castle of Hartenstein (near Lucerne) and gave two days' notice in case he intended to leave Switzerland for good.

He had, since then, decided to leave in August; he had done so quite spontaneously, without any pressure whatever, and he gave as his motive the desire not to embarrass the federal government by a protracted presence. He hoped soon to find a country where he could settle down without giving rise to political complications.

After the detailed explanations of the Foreign Secretary, the National Council decided by a large majority to close the discussion, and the questioners consented. Thus the expected heated debate between the Socialists and Conservatives in the Chamber has been warded off in a really satisfactory manner.

Egypt's Premier IS GAINING GROUND

Self-Assertiveness of the Zaghlul Press Generally Regarded as Biased Opinion of Minority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—There is little doubt that the tide of sympathy is turning surely in favor of Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Premier. Not that the press of Saad Zaghlul Pasha is apparently less confident or assertive, but in Egypt especially such tactics are being recognized for what they are worth, namely the opinion of scarcely more than a handful of proprietors, patrons and wire-pullers. Much store evidently is set on reports of the visits of many delegations from different parts of Egypt to Zaghlul, each bringing declarations of confidence bearing immense numbers of signatures, and so strenuously has this campaign been waged by Zaghlul's partisans that the government has thought it prudent, though perhaps not very dignified, to retaliate by receiving even larger delegations.

As one native paper shrewdly remarks, these tactics are at any rate increasing largely the railway and telegraph receipts, so, to that extent, the country is certainly gaining. However, it undoubtedly does appear that Zaghlul is losing ground, and a perusal of his recent messages to the public does not leave much doubt in the mind of the unbiased reader as to why this should be so. Whether the adulation he has received in Egypt has turned his head or whether he is purposefully pursuing a great game of bluff, the fact remains that Zaghlul is assuming a position as head of the nation to which he is not entitled. He takes little if any pains to disguise his disrespect for the Sultan and openly defies the present government.

Prudence Abandoned

Further, he appears to have thrown prudence to the winds in his reference to the recent riots, the responsibility of which he lays entirely on the government, and has even exonerated the rioters from their murderous attacks on Europeans in Alexandria, although the question of fixing the responsibility is still in the hands of the Military Court of Inquiry. Such perversions and evidence of lack of balance must have convinced many thinking Egyptians that the country's future should not be left in his hands.

It is, therefore, not surprising to hear that at a recent meeting of notables at Tanta, the largest town in the Delta, excepting Alexandria, and until recently a special stronghold of Zaghlul, a motion was passed by a large majority expressing confidence in the Ministry.

Egyptians' Ingenuity

At this juncture it is opportune that a local European newspaper, the "Progress," has been expressing itself very candidly on its views regarding the Egyptians' qualifications for complete independence. It pertinently has reminded them how deeply indebted the Egyptians are to European capital and enterprise for the present wealth, prosperity and security which the country enjoys. In view of the incapacity of the Egyptians up to the

present of undertaking any large banking or development schemes, its censure is fully justified.

The articles might have gone further; the average Egyptian does not stop to think how very young and undeveloped his country still is nationally. Like an inexperienced child he takes European civilization with its wonderful inventions as his own right, if he wishes to avail himself of it and its benefits, although he has contributed nothing toward it. He grumbles if the Cairo express

BICENTENARY LODGE IN BRITISH MASONRY

Lodge of Friendship, Number Six, is Said to Have Met for the First Time in 1721—Others Will Celebrate Next Year

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The attainment to the dignity of centenary lodges is now becoming a frequent feature in English Masonic life, but up to the present no lodge has laid claim to be regarded as a bicentenary lodge. This claim has now been put forth by the Lodge of Friendship No. 6, which is said to have met for the first time, at some place unknown, on January 17, 1721.

Grand Squires Lodge, which heads the list of lodges and bears no number, dates from June, 1725; and Grand Masters Lodge, though styled No. 1, dates only from 1756. The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, and Royal Somerset House and Innerness Lodge, No. 4, claim to be "time immemorial" lodges, having been in existence at the time of the founding of the Grand Lodge in 1717, in which foundation they took no small part. The Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3, and the St. George and Corner Stone Lodge, No. 5, are relatively modern "ancient" lodges, their earliest claims being 1754 and 1756, respectively. The Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, therefore, is the earliest of the bicentenary lodges to assume an actual date of first meeting.

Bicentenary Celebrations

Next year will witness the bicentenary celebration of two specially noteworthy London lodges—the British, No. 5, and the Westminster and Keystone, No. 10. The British claims to have met first on January 18, 1722, and the Westminster and Keystone only nine days later; and the latter already has taken time by the forelock by placing in the chair its readiness for the bicentenary celebration the grand secretary, F. Colville Smith, who for many years has acted as its secretary. The deputy grand master, Sir Frederick Halsay, is one of the past masters of the lodge. The Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, also claims to have been in existence since November, 1722. Ten years, however, must elapse before a provincial lodge will celebrate its bicentenary, the Anchor and Hope, No. 37, Bolton, having been constituted on October 23, 1732.

Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, provincial grand master of Kent, visited Queenborough recently to dedicate a Masonic temple there for the use of the Queenborough Lodge, No. 3392. At the same time he presented Lord Queenborough, who was at the gathering, with his Grand Lodge certificate, marking the completion of his initiation.

At the last meeting of the Foresters Lodge, No. 456, Uttoxeter, J. Payne-Hall, past provincial grand warden, was presented with a special jewel to mark the completion of his fiftieth year as a member of the lodge. At the same time G. H. Tortoiseshell was also presented with a jewel to mark his 23 years' service as treasurer, from which office he has recently retired.

New Lodge Consecrated

The Wickford Lodge, No. 4220, has been consecrated by Lord Lamourne, taking its name from its meeting place, a small town situated midway between Rayleigh and Billericay, the latter place famous as the scene of the destruction of the first Zeppelin in England. A new lodge, the Broomfield, No. 4322, has been consecrated at Wrexham by James Porter, deputy provincial master of North Wales. The first lodge formed at Wrexham, the Square and Compass, No. 1326, has just celebrated its jubilee. Since its foundation in 1870 it has been a large and prosperous organization and for several years past the need of making further provision for the practice of the Masonic art has been realized by all connected with craft.

The hearty congratulations of the craft have been extended to the Rev. Dr. E. C. Pearce, past grand chaplain (brother of the Bishop of Worcester, also past grand chaplain) upon his election to the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge University for the next academic year. Dr. Pearce, who has been master of Corpus Christi College since 1914, is a magistrate and borough councilor of Cambridge and was Mayor of the borough in 1917-18.

Recent Installations

Lieut-Col. T. E. Lowe, the popular provincial grand secretary of Staffordshire, has been installed as the master of the Fratres Calami Lodge, a lodge which is confined in its membership to Masonic secretaries and one of the most important lodges in the London area. Sir Offley Wakeman, provincial grand master for Shropshire, has consecrated the Teme Lodge, No. 4367, at Knighton, when R. Hamar was installed as the first master.

At the last meeting of the America Lodge No. 2362, when Elmer Bradner White, a member of London Rank, was installed as the master, among the officers being Frederick C. Van Dusen and R. Newton Crane, past grand deacon, the guest of the evening was W. L. Chapman, district grand master of Westchester and Putnam counties, New York. Several other American visitors were also present.

The appointment of the Rev. Dr. A. David to the bishopric of St. Edmundsbury makes the fourteenth bishop on the list of past grand chaplains of England.

Preaching at a Masonic service held at St. Mary's, Gateshead, the Rev. A. G. Goddard said that if only an attempt had been made to settle the coal dispute on the ideals of Freemasonry, a settlement would have been reached in 24 hours. And who would venture to contradict him? There had been

faults on both sides, he said. Men must be treated as human beings—not as mere profit-making machines, while the workers must recognize that the masters were human also, and give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

Freemasons' Methods

The Earl of Dartmouth has been addressing the Staffordshire brethren in much the same strain. He says it should always be remembered that there are two points of view, and that the masters have come to him that as Freemasons, perhaps stronger, better and more powerful than any other body of men, whether they could not do more to assist in a general way to settle the unfortunate disputes which rent and distracted their beloved country. By doing so they would strengthen those golden links that bound them together as individuals and cement those bonds of unity which alone could maintain their integrity as individuals and their prosperity as a nation.

A record festival has again been enjoyed by the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, resulting in a collection of more than £110,770 at one hundred and twenty-third anniversary. Durham, whose provincial grand master, Lord Ravensworth, presided, sent up no less a sum than £23,000, while the London lodges contributed nearly £45,000.

Twenty-two entries were received for the first annual golf competition for the Borough of Tynemouth Masonic Cup, restricted to members of lodges in the borough, and 36 couples took part. After the competition the players adjourned to the "nineteenth hole," where the silver cup was presented to the winners by S. Stonier, master of the winning lodge, St. Aidan's No. 3460. At a later date replicas of the cup will be presented to the two brethren who actually won it for the lodge.

Lord George Hamilton, provincial grand master for Middlesex, reports a record year of Masonic activity for his province. At the end of the year the number of Freemasons stood at 335, including an accession of 335 during the preceding 12 months.

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S PROGRESS AT THE BAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Miss Olive Chapman has passed her bar examination. It will be interesting to note whether she will have to pass through a stage of briefs waiting when she has been finally "called." She has still to keep six more terms at the Middle Temple, before she can blossom as a complete barrister with a right to plead in the courts.

The status of women at the bar will depend greatly upon the tact and ability of the pioneers in their new sphere. No one who has heard a woman factory inspector conduct a prosecution can have any doubt that a properly trained woman can equal her male competitors in accuracy, moderation of statement and businesslike attention to detail. Something more than old-fashioned sentimental eloquence and appeals to feelings rather than to conviction will doubtless be provided by the woman barrister.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had an interview with a lady of legal training just returned from Berlin. She states that in Germany the woman's movement has made great strides, but that much yet remains to be accomplished. The position of women as jurors was recently discussed with considerable heat by the convention of German jurists, and it was finally decided that they should not be permitted to sit on juries or act as magistrates. One of the opponents said, amid considerable applause, that the only duty a woman had in connection with the law was to train up her children so that they never came in contact with it. Not even in the children's court, recently established, will women be allowed to sit.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the leading women suffragists do not feel discouraged by this setback, being able to point to the fact that 20,000,000 women in Germany now have the franchise on the same terms as men. Many of them can look back to the year 1894, when women were prohibited from joining political associations. It was pointed out that 36 women were elected to the Reichstag in 1920.

CHANGES LOOKED FOR IN JAPANESE COURT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The Crown Prince of Japan is expected to return to his empire in August, but it is believed impossible that he will return to the life led by his father and grandfather. His visit to England and other nations of the West is certain to result in radical changes in many of the customs of the imperial household, while it is impossible to estimate the effect his voyage may have on the future of the nation. Officials of the Home Department are already considering the introduction of modifications in the regulations prohibiting the publication of his picture by newspapers and magazines, while they have found it almost impossible to exercise censorship over the publication in the Japanese press of the messages sent by the Crown Prince to the journalists in England and France.

In Japan the Emperor and his immediate family hitherto have been practically isolated. The Crown Prince in his trip to England has undoubtedly received a taste of freedom which none of his forbears realized existed, so that it is almost certain that on his return he will be unwilling to go back to his former mode of living.

NUMBER OF BRITISH PRISONS DECREASED

Howard League for Penal Reform Shows Much Has Been Accomplished in This Direction in the Recent Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck stated, when presiding at the first public meeting of the Howard League for Penal Reform held since the amalgamation of the Howard Association and the Penal Reform League, that the union of the two societies had resulted in greater usefulness, efficiency, and economy. He regretted that the league's Probation Bill had not gained a place in the parliamentary ballot, but they were trying to persuade the home office to promote a comprehensive measure on this subject, when the department, he caustically added, could find time for remedial legislation. He deplored that the league's officers had been refused permission to visit detention camps and police and military cells in Ireland. The withholding of such facilities, freely given to competent people in other parts of the United Kingdom, he believed, gave color to the current reports of the bad treatment of Irish prisoners.

The report presented by the secretary, Miss Margery Fry, recorded marked progress in the prison reform movement. It stated that 160 new members had joined the league; that the proposals of the Probation Bill were finding increased support among probation officers; children's courts had been definitely separated from police courts; numerous women magistrates had been appointed; Miss Fry herself had been made a visiting justice, and a national magistrates association was on the point of being established, with the object of familiarizing those whose business it was to administer the law with all that concerned their duties, and particularly new and hopeful methods of dealing with criminals.

Encouraging Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The twelfth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs was opened with a pageant of the nations. Twenty-five countries participated in the procession which took place in one of the finest halls in Edinburgh. The spectacle was a remarkably striking one, and the scene generally in the beautiful building, which was crowded right up to its topmost gallery, was a notable tribute to the world-wide influence of rotary.

The standards of all the nations in the movement were borne to the platform by their representatives at the convention, and as they passed through the body of the hall the national anthems of the various countries were pealed out on the organ. The representatives of India led the way in the pageant, and it fell to the United States to bring up the rear, last but by no means least, as the reception accorded the approach of the Star and Stripes—which is very much in evidence these days in the streets of Edinburgh—clearly showed.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and after the cheering had ceased the audience sang with great fervor the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," a fitting climax to a brilliant scene.

T. D. Hunter, the president of the Edinburgh Rotary Club, called the convention to order. All well-governed countries, he said, were turning their attention to the formation of a league of nations, and the rotary movement throughout the various countries of the world could but tend to promote a desire to preserve peace and goodwill toward men. That was the great object rotary had in view, and which rotary had set out to attain.

Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs, said that through their movement when the change was first proposed, as many of the unions were afraid that their autonomy might be restricted unduly. Assurances were given that this would not be done, and the advocates of the scheme notably Harry Gosling and Ernest Bevin of the Transport Workers Federation, in reply to the speaker, said that the unions come to meet men of other nations in friendly intercourse, and to bring a message of good will and friendship from the hearts of men who thought for themselves.

The president of the convention, Mr. Sudecor, said that the whole world at that time was grouping for some association of nations to which the nations of the world might go with dignity and honor to lay their just differences upon the table for adjustment and arbitration. That was a thing they all believed in. The peace of the world in these times of economic stress, Mr. Sudecor contended, was largely in the hands of the business men of the world. He held that real internationalism did not strive to obliterate the national consciousness of peoples.

Significance of 1921 Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Following the elaborate and spectacular effect of the opening session of the International Convention of Rotary Clubs in this city, the delegates settled down to business.

At a luncheon given by Sir Joseph Dobbie, Solicitor of the Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, T. B. Morrison (Lord Advocate), who is a member of the government, said they in Scotland would ever be grateful for the unstinted, spontaneous and splendid services which the sons and daughters of Canada rendered to the Empire during the war. With the way clear for the entry of America into the colossal struggle, they began to see the beginning of the end. They would ever be proud of America's cooperation with Britain on the sea and on the land. Together they had fought, and together they had conquered.

A common effort, a common sacrifice, a comradeship of service by land and sea had welded an indissoluble bond between the people of these islands and their kinsmen across the sea. Whether the United States joined the League of Nations or not, they were convinced that her people would promote the common ideals of liberty and democratic government, and work in harmony with operations to preserve the peace of the world. The British Government would support every movement to that end.

FLAG OF JAHAL-EL-DRUSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—It has been decided that the flag of the Government of Jahal-El-Druse will be formed of a white background, with 15 stars in the middle, representing the 13 divisions of the Hanan, and at one of the corners the tricolor flag.

walls. It was the prison officers, rather than legislation, that had reduced the prison population. Today there were only one-fifth as many prisoners as there were 20 years ago. He hoped to live to see the last prison closed.

Miss Margaret Bondfield eloquently insisted that in dealing with offenders, the motive should not be punishment or vengeance, but redemption by educational and social influences, by appealing to all that was finest and highest in the delinquent, instead of treating him "in such a way as to develop his brute instincts." From every standpoint, the present methods of dealing with criminals involved a waste of human material, and it was a reproach to civilization to treat moral recalcitrants in the way they did.

ROTARY CLUBS OF WORLD IN SESSION

Twelfth Annual Convention Brings Representatives of 25 Nations Together at Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The British Trade Union Congress decided upon a thorough reorganization of its administrative machinery. When this decision was taken no one suspected that within 12 months the movement would have plunged into such a sea of trouble as it is now driving through without any clear direction or knowledge of its destination.

Yet a few of the far-seeing leaders, basing their opinions on past experience and upon the belief that the artificial conditions of the two years since the armistice could not last, argued that the new needs of the future must be met by new methods.

The principal thing they had in view was the extremely individualistic policy of the unions in regard to strikes. An executive would meet, decide to engage in a struggle, and carry it through without consultation or particular regard for other bodies of workers affected by the dispute. The consequence was that action by one body would cause unemployment in other trades, despite the funds of other unions by creating an abnormal demand for unemployment benefit, and so weaken them in their own work.

The standards of all the nations in the movement were borne to the platform by their representatives at the convention, and as they passed through the body of the hall the national anthems of the various countries were pealed out on the organ.

The example of India led the way in the pageant, and it fell to the United States to bring up the rear, last but by no means least, as the reception accorded the approach of the Star and Stripes—which is very much in evidence these days in the streets of Edinburgh—clearly showed.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and after the cheering had ceased the audience sang with great fervor the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," a fitting climax to a brilliant scene.

T. D. Hunter, the president of the Edinburgh Rotary Club, called the convention to order. All well-governed countries, he said, were turning their attention to the formation of a league of nations, and the rotary movement throughout the various countries of the world could but tend to promote a desire to preserve peace and goodwill toward men. That was the great object rotary had in view, and which rotary had set out to attain.

Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs, said that through their movement when the change was first proposed, as many of the unions were afraid that their autonomy might be restricted unduly. Assurances were given that this would not be done, and the advocates of the scheme notably Harry Gosling and Ernest Bevin of the Transport Workers Federation, in reply to the speaker, said that the unions come to meet men of other nations in friendly intercourse, and to bring a message of good will and friendship from the hearts of men who thought for themselves.

The president of the convention, Mr. Sudecor, said that the whole world at that time was grouping for some association of nations to which the nations of the world might go with dignity and honor to lay their just differences upon the table for adjustment and arbitration. That was a thing they all believed in. The peace of the world in these times of economic stress, Mr. Sudecor contended, was largely in the hands of the business men of the world. He held that real internationalism did not strive to obliterate the national consciousness of peoples.

Significance of 1921 Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Following the elaborate and spectacular effect of the opening session of the International Convention of Rotary Clubs in this city, the delegates settled down to business.

At a luncheon given by Sir Joseph Dobbie, Solicitor of the Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, T. B. Morrison (Lord Advocate), who is a member of the government, said they in Scotland would ever be grateful for the unstinted, spontaneous and splendid services which the sons and daughters of Canada rendered to the Empire during the war. With the way clear for the entry of America into the colossal struggle, they began to see the beginning of the end. They would ever be proud of America's cooperation with Britain on the sea and on the land. Together they had fought, and together they had conquered.

A common effort, a common sacrifice, a comradeship of service by land and sea had welded an indissoluble bond between the people of these islands and their kinsmen across the sea. Whether the United States joined the League of Nations or not, they were convinced that her people would promote the common ideals of liberty and democratic government, and work in harmony with operations to preserve the peace of the world. The British Government would support every movement to that end.

FLAG OF JAHAL-EL-DRUSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—It has been decided that the flag of the Government of Jahal-El-Druse will be formed of a white background, with 15 stars in the middle, representing the 13 divisions of the Hanan, and at one of the corners the tricolor flag.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH UNIONS

Powers of New General Council, Labor Men Believe, Will Grow as Unions Realize Advantages of Common Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Last year the British Trade Union Congress decided upon a thorough reorganization of its administrative machinery. When this decision was taken no one suspected that within 12 months the movement would have plunged into such a sea of trouble as it is now driving through without any clear direction or knowledge of its destination.

Yet a few of the far-seeing leaders, basing their opinions on past experience and upon the belief that the artificial conditions of the two years since the armistice could not last, argued that the new needs of the future must be met by new methods.

The principal thing they had in view was the extremely individualistic policy of the unions in regard to strikes. An executive would meet, decide to engage in a struggle, and carry it through without consultation or particular regard for other bodies of workers affected by the dispute. The consequence was that action by one body would cause unemployment in other trades, despite the funds of other unions by creating an abnormal demand for unemployment benefit, and so weaken them in their own work.

The standards of all the nations in the movement were borne to the platform by their representatives at the convention, and as they passed through the body of the hall the national anthems of the various countries were pealed out on the organ.

The example of India led

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVITY OF WOOLEN TEXTILE MACHINERY

Reports From 915 Manufacturers in the United States Show Improvement in Operation Compared With Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Government statistics on the operation of wool textile machinery, just issued, show an improvement in the amount of active machinery on July 1, as compared with the 1st of June, with the exception of worsted combs, which show a decrease in activity of about 3 per cent. On the whole, reports from 915 manufacturers show activity of actual hours of operation ranging generally between 75 and 85 per cent, except on carpet looms, which are only about 50 per cent active. Thus, the mills evidently are consuming a very respectable quality of wool; indeed, it is being consumed at rather more than the normal rate of consumption at the moment, and the rate of slightly over 800,000,000 pounds per year.

So far as the demand for wool is concerned, however, the market is rather quiet, the mills, apparently, having covered their current requirements, so that they do not need to force the market against themselves. The quantities of wool available in the market during the entire season have been sufficiently large to permit them to operate at their leisure in purchases. There seems to be a disposition to await the openings of light-weight goods, which will commence next week, the American Woolen Company having announced its intention of opening both tropical and regular worsteds and wools and dress goods next Monday. These openings will be followed by the mills generally and there is some reason to believe that the domestic manufacturers will have a good season in lightweights this year, since it is the consensus of opinion that the clothiers have no great surplus of light-weight goods on their shelves. Meantime current business in the various manufacturing branches of the trade is of modest volume and prices merely steady.

London Wool Auctions

The current series of the London colonial wool auctions is proceeding more or less irregularly. At the opening last week, prices declined anywhere from 5 to 15 per cent. Then the market rallied slightly and since has declined again to about the opening level. The demand chiefly comes from continental operators, with Germany still in the van. Values largely are down close to the B. A. W. R. A.'s withdrawal limits and the demand for low cross-breds and inferior wools generally is rather poor, withdrawals having been chiefly against these wools. English manufacturers have bought rather sparingly, their attitude reflecting the unsettled financial conditions.

In the foreign primary markets business continues to be done at fairly steady prices. The sales in Australia have witnessed fair clearances, running around 90 per cent of the offerings more or less constantly of late, with prices being held steady. Japan is taking the best wools, as a general thing, while the continental buyers are taking the average and inferior merinos, and England is the chief buyer of top-making sorts and cross-breds. America has been buying comparatively little wool in the Australian markets, although some orders have been in the markets there at certain reserve limits.

In South America the market is rather on the easy side, with quotations being made on a lower basis than recently. Thus, offerings of skirted and rewound American-style low quarter and Lincoln combing wools have been made from Buenos Aires this past week at 12½ and 9½ cents, respectively, and a round lot of 55-60s down to Lincolns have been offered at 20 cents down to 9 cents, terms being cost and freight, landed here free of duty.

South African Market

South African markets are holding fairly steady, support coming chiefly from continental Europe, shipments of wool thence to Germany of late having shown a considerable increase.

In the domestic market interest has been centered chiefly on the proposed permanent tariff, which the growers and manufacturers alike find not to their liking. The woolgrowers want the maximum provision of 35 per cent ad valorem removed, while the manufacturers say that the duties provided for the manufacturers of wool are neither fairly drawn nor sufficient to give the protection to which the manufacturers of the country are entitled.

The woolgrowers have been moving their new clip slowly but still there is evident a great deal of reluctance on the part of many growers to accept the prices offered for this year's clip. Values have not been altered to any appreciable extent, however, so far as the new clip is concerned. Likewise, in the eastern markets, prices show little change for the week. Scoured wools are easy, at about last week's quotations but other classes are generally steady and unchanged. There has been a call for the Australian merinos, 60-64s Adelaid wool having been sold at about 75 cents, clean basis, while some 64s Steve wools have brought 60-60s cents, the latter for fairly good 64-70s. There has been a moderate movement further in domestic fine and fine medium wools at unchanged rates and a little demand for medium combing domestic wools at steady prices, or about 50 cents for a fairly good three-eighths grade.

NOTE CIRCULATION IN SWEDEN IS LESS

Present Total Is 630,000,000 Kroner, Compared With 800,000,000 a Year or Two Ago

NEW YORK, New York—The note circulation of Sweden is constantly diminishing, at present amounting to \$30,000,000 kroner, compared with about \$60,000,000 kroner a year or two ago, according to a report received by Brown Brothers & Co. from the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockholm. The discount rate, which is at present 6½ per cent, is expected to be further reduced.

"A feature which is of special difficulty for Sweden," says the report, "is the falling off of the important export of wood, which otherwise at this time of the year attains very large figures. The sales have hitherto been very insignificant, and as yet there are no signs of a returning activity. Also the position of other industries in Sweden, as in other countries, is not very satisfactory at present. However, a not insignificant export of paper is still going on. The ore export has likewise been rather considerable during the last months of the year.

With regard to the money market, this has hitherto shown a very great resisting power. In spite of the fact that all values on change have been falling continually for months back and in spite of the general industrial situation, no serious failures have occurred. Of course there has been a sitting out of a number of war enterprises, but hardly anything more.

In the last place, Sweden is, of course, dependent on the general development of the world market. If the agreement between the entente and Germany should really prove to lead to an improvement of the international position, and if the trade relations with Russia and the countries of central Europe could be reestablished in a durable way, there is every reason to suppose that this will react in a favorable manner also, on the economic conditions of Sweden. It seems as if the crop will be satisfactory, and consequently the import of grain and sugar may be reduced to a minimum."

SECURITIES DULL IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was little feature to the trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday, the markets being neglected. The attendance in the house was small, and easeiness in the monetary situation was without effect.

Although quiet, gild-edged, investment issues hardened again, aided by the softness in the monetary position. French loans were listless and inclined to sag on advances from Paris. Changes in home rails were narrow, with interest in the group lacking. Dollar descriptions were idle, and they sold off from the top in sympathy with New York exchange. Argentine rails held well. Kaffirs were flabby, with operations professional. Rubbers were easier owing to recessions in the staple.

Sentiment in industrials was cheerful, but alterations were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 6½. Oil shares were quiet and mixed. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-3-16, and Mexican 5-5-16.

Consols for money, 47%; Grand Trunk 4½; de Beers, 10%; Rand mines, 2½; bar silver, 37d per ounce; money, 3½ per cent; discount rates, short bills, 4½ per cent; three months bills, 4½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Party
France (French)	33.5514	33.5514	34.5665
France (Belgian)	0.7744	0.7751	1.320
France (Swiss)	0.7534	0.7514	1.320
Lire	1.646	1.648	1.220
Gulders	.04494	.0457	.1220
German marks	.01291%	.01294%	.2320
Argentine pesos	.2777	.2725	.4925
Drachmas (Grk.)	.0844	.0445	.1220
Pesetas	.1291	.1287	.1222
Swedish kroner	.2080	.2087	.2620
Norwegian kroner	.1307	.1290	.2620
Danish kroner	.1553	.1523	.2620

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market declined substantially yesterday, closing quotations being 2 to 2½ points lower, with July at 1.25, September 1.25%, and December 1.29%. Corn prices went down ½ to 2 points, with July at 63¢, September 61¢, and December 60¢. Hogs were steady to 10 points lower, \$1.75 being paid. Provisions were heavy. December barley 7½, July rye 1.23, September rye 1.10, December rye 1.13, July pork 18.50, September pork 18.85, July lard 11.80, September lard 11.95, October lard 11.21, July ribs 10.80, September ribs 10.92, October ribs 10.80.

OIL FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Navy Department has awarded contracts to the Gulf Refining Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Texas Company, and the Atlantic Refining Company for a supply of 50,000 barrels of Diesel oil for the navy from July 1 until December 1. Prices range from \$1.70 per barrel to \$3.10.

ANOTHER STEEL CUT EXPECTED

NEW YORK, New York—According to talk in independent steel circles, another reduction will be announced in steel prices by independent companies in a comparatively very short time, probably within a week. The new cut will not be as large as the last one, made early this month, but will amount to several dollars per ton on various products.

LONDON FINANCIAL SITUATION REVIEW

English Stock Exchange Showing Effects of the Arrest of Industrial Activity and Consequent Scarcity of Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Circumstances have compelled the city to concern itself with minor matters and the workday problems of making ends meet while graver issues had gravitated into the hands of the politicians or even into those of the colliers who decide whether or not an industrial nation is to work. For a long time the financial district of London failed to reflect perceptibly the arrest, the progressive arrest, of industrial activity. Finance is the handmaid of industry and commerce, and just as there are no signs of a returning activity. Also the position of other industries in Sweden, as in other countries, is not very satisfactory at present. However, a not insignificant export of paper is still going on. The ore export has likewise been exhausted but the conduit that leads to it has run dry.

In face of what has been said in these letters lately about the continuous flow of money into new loans, the suggestion that the supply has ceased may look rather sudden. But it has previously been noted that new money has been reserved mainly for pure investments—loans by governments or municipal bodies, which have taxes or rates to draw on to maintain the service of their loans. Issues whose security is the growing produce of industry have received partial and reluctant support. In short the "rentier" class goes on investing; investors, who derive their surplus from active business and have the natural inclination to have their savings productive rather than passive, have retired from the field. Hence, as speculative business is still taboo, the stock exchange has fallen on lean times. The money market is simply uninteresting, and the commercial markets are "quiet," waiting events, which means waiting business, security, in fact, everything on which the existence is distinguished from the perfunctory holding of a market depends.

Mr. McKenna on Reparations

In this attitude of enforced reserve and inactivity, the city has welcomed what may be called an eruption from its midst which was calculated to bring the politicians and the Labor men to attention. Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman and managing director of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, is still something of an enigma in the city; a former Chancellor of the Exchequer who turns to a business career is always a little suspected of having retained too much of the politician in his makeup. In point of fact, he has adjusted the two elements in his mental composition so nicely that he is able to intervene at opportune moments to warn the politicians off courses that are disturbing to the business community. Now he has intervened with a suggestion about the exactation of reparations payments from Germany which soothes some of the apprehensions our industry feels respecting the possible reaction of these payments on British export.

Broadly speaking, his proposal is that instead of holding as a last resource the right to demand delivery to the Allies of specified goods to the value of £100,000,000 a year, it should be exercised at once, so that by compelling Germany to send the Allies raw materials, such as sugar, German capital and labor would be diverted to the production of these commodities instead of to manufacturing goods which compete with ours in neutral markets. From the British point of view the suggestion is excellent; unfortunately, the French do not want potash or sugar from Germany, and the difficulty is to adjust the respective needs and interests of the two principal allied powers. The first delight aroused by the impression that Mr. McKenna had found a means of securing German payment without inevitable injury to British trade has been dashed by the realization that what he has really done is to emphasize the fact that it is much easier to establish political unity between the two leading Allies on the subject of reparations than to bring the commercial and industrial interests of France and Britain into conformity.

Tangled Web of Trade

The truth is that we cannot enact to the punishment of Germany any effective counterpart to the Treaty of Frankfort, which ended the Franco-German war 50 years ago, and imposed on France the duty of giving Germany most favored nation treatment. That meant that if Britain and Germany both made the sort of goods that France did not, German manufacturers got the full advantage of proximity to the French market. It was the similarity between British and German exports to France that made this clause of the Frankfort Treaty beneficial to Germany by preventing France from cultivating British goods to the exclusion of German; today it is the dissimilarity between what Britain and France desire from Germany that prevents the two from employing identical economic action against the common enemy-creditor. Mr. McKenna's incursion, so pleasing at first sight, has, on closer inspection, intensified the dilemma. Daily the disposition grows to attribute some of the depression and discouragement which brood over British industry to the reparations question. To beat Germany in the field was hard with the Euro-

pean allies working ardently together and with America throwing in her weight, ponderable from the first and incalculable at the finish. To keep the advantage in the economic field is proving harder, as there the Allies must have no common ground and America must, by the nature of things, be out of the reckoning. A tangled web, which is spider and which is fly? Perhaps the "theory of relativity" might evolve an answer. Mr. McKenna's achievement is to prove that against all these makeshifts British industry and finance must shift for themselves if they are to survive.

Study of Income Taxes

During the war years much statistical work that was of service had to be dropped for want of available staffs, but the last report of the Inland Revenue commissioners indicates that we have at last at command some trustworthy figures indicating the changes that the war effected in British investments abroad. Close analysis of the income which comes under the review of the income tax authorities always lingers a year or two behind, and we have now only the results of the study of the income tax returns for the year ended March 31, 1919. That was, from the British fiscal point of view, the last year of war. Compared with 1913-14, the last year before the outbreak, the income from foreign securities held in the United Kingdom fell from £11,680,000 to £7,783,000. This does not include income from railways, mines, plantations, and a multiplicity of other overseas enterprises in which British capital is engaged. Of this decline of £2,876,000 in five years, of distinguishable income from abroad, £2,256,500 was sustained on American investments. The bulk of British capital embarked abroad is employed either through the medium of private enterprises or of British registered companies whose income is returned as though it were earned at home. Some part of that capital has been disposed of to foreign purchasers during the war, but not in great proportion. Of the total British income which the income tax authorities are able to distinguish as derived from abroad, the decline in the five years of war was 33½ per cent; in that part of it derived from America, North, Central and South, the decline was 40½ per cent. This decrease almost certainly underestimates the fall in the amount of British capital invested in North America, for it takes no account of mortgages held by British land and mortgage companies working in the United States of America and Canada, whose dividends are for income tax purposes counted as income paid in the United Kingdom, and such companies have had many of their mortgage loans paid off during the war, so we need lay less stress on the fact that there was a decrease as between 1914 and 1919 of over 40 per cent in the receipts of British income tax payers that could be traced to American investments than on the retention after five years of war of nearly 60 per cent of that income. To put it shortly, the war did not destroy entirely, though it grievously impaired, the position of the United Kingdom as a creditor nation, and we still possess substantial assets abroad as a set-off, to the war debts we have incurred overseas, and mainly to the United States of America. That conclusion should be evident, exerting itself in recent times, which no doubt other nations have duly noticed.

Under Bernardino Machado a further strong taxation policy was being attempted, but it does not appear that much more can be done in this direction, and future governments must make their best efforts in the promotion of industry, the stopping of profiteering, which Mr. Machado was bent on doing, the effecting of economies and reduction of waste.

Some of the recent experiments in tariffs have been rather curious. For instance, it was recently announced in the Gazette that there was henceforth to be stringent taxation upon paper fabrics, even though they contained threads of cotton or linen. It is being insisted upon every hand that the first endeavor of government at the present time, with the object of restoring finance or confidence in the economic and financial future, should be to stimulate agriculture, and the moral of this idea is being enforced. Agricultural production shows a steady decrease, the rise in the labor costs and the fixing of bread prices being largely responsible.

TRADING BROADER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in stocks yesterday was broader and a little more active but early gains gave way to renewed bearish pressure. Leaders among oils, motors, shipyards and minor rails reacted on further selling in the later dealings. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 351,100 shares.

The market closed somewhat easier. Mexican Petroleum 104, off ½; Studebaker 79½, up ½; Steel 73½, up ½; Reading 68, off ½; Endicott-Johnson 61½, up ½.

GERMAN OVERSEAS ELECTRIC COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The German Overseas Electricity Company will soon be entirely wound up, all its assets having been transferred to the Compania Hispano-Americana de Electricidad of Madrid, which has been formed with a capital of 120,000,000 pesetas. The German company only continues to function till the South American concessions granted to the company have been duly transferred to the new Spanish Company.

The latter company's indebtedness to the German Overseas Company figures in the balance sheet of this concern with 185,501,693 marks, but the German company pays no dividends.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Liquidation in this district has gone so far and the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is so satisfactory that the directors of the bank considered that it was no longer necessary to maintain a discount rate of 6 per cent, and at the meeting of the directors held July 14, they voted to reduce the discount rate on all classes of paper from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent. The Federal Reserve Board has approved this reduction in rates for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and the new rates became effective July 21.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: July 12.30, October 12.76, December 13.17, January 13.18, March 13.41. Spot quiet, middling 12.70.

PORTUGAL WATCHES ESCUDO EXCHANGE

Present Rise in Value After Long Recession Arouses the Interest of Financiers—Big Loan Is Arranged for in Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The long-drawn-out and anxious crisis in Portuguese finance undergoes some curious fluctuations, and there is a notable movement at the present time. A certain international interest has been aroused in the rise in the value of the escudo, this being the first rise of any kind after a long and persistent fall. Only a few days ago the exchange on London was down to five and a fraction pence to the pound sterling as against 53½d, which is the nominal value of the escudo. Since then there has been a sharp rise, and although it does not amount to much, it is a matter for curiosity, rather than absolute satisfaction. Within a fortnight the quotation was lifted to just past the 8, and the rise began and was continued during the two or three weeks immediately following in the semi-revolutionary proceedings in Lisbon, in which a section of the army imposed its will on the President of the Republic, demanding the instant dismissal of the Premier. The government thus ejected—its Premier being Mr. Bernardino Machado, who on balance is probably regarded as the most capable of the Portuguese politicians—a period of great uncertainty and unrest, and quite possibly serious disturbance with further diminution of financial capacity, was held in view, such circumstances hardly tending to inspire confidence abroad in Portugal and help the exchange.

Handicap On Trade

In considering its fractional rise, a little sensational as it has been in its way, it is as well to remember that only 18 months ago the escudo was worth twice as much as now, and that its fall then to that much higher point, the war and the worst of normal difficulties being supposed to be over, was regarded as a matter almost for panic. The crushing handicap placed on foreign trade by the state of the exchange is obvious: Portugal simply cannot afford to buy anything from England and America or other countries with which her exchange is so bad, and the fact that Germany in the circumstances is clearly her best proposition has been evidently exerting itself in recent times, which no doubt other nations have duly noticed.

INFL

TWO RUSSIAN PROPHETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Merejkovsky and Gorki both fore-saw the Russian Revolution. Gorki evoked the coming upheaval and in 1902, long before the first attempt to overthrow the Tsarist rule, wrote: "The Russian youth recited enthusiastically his 'Stormy Petrel,' a song glorifying the fighting spirit of those who dare. Gorki magnified in his novels, which had such a tremendous and quite unparalleled popularity, the life of vagabonds, men of no vocation, no home, possessing nothing of their own, men cherishing above everything their purposes of freedom. Gorki preached admiration for the adventurous, amazement and contempt for the greedy peasant. This antithesis attracted him particularly and he glorified it from various aspects. Gorki's exaltation of the life of the dispossessed coincided with the spreading of the Marxist doctrine in Russia. Thus Gorki became the poet of the proletariat.

Merejkovsky dreaded the consequences of a revolution, prepared as it was by the Russian intelligentsia. The Russian intellectuals have no religious consciousness and a revolution lacking the inspiration of a religious purpose could only prove a disaster. This is what he believed and taught. A small community, his wife, the poetess Zinaida Gippius, the writers Filosofov, Bulgakov, Berdjiev, and others embraced his teaching and propagated it through the channels of the Religious and Philosophical Society at Petrograd. To this group of men and women, who exercised widespread influence in artistic and literary circles, individual freedom was the chief aim. The idea that the emancipation of the masses involves, at least at the beginning, the lowering of the standard of the privileged few was intolerable to them. For men like Merejkovsky, only those who already had achieved a high degree of sublimation of their inward lives really mattered. And he foresaw with disgust and horror the advent of the barbarians, "the reign of Antichrist," the rule of the undisciplined; but he did not stop to warn the cultivated sections of the population of the coming disaster to modern civilization. He predicted everything. Did he draw his wisdom from old-time chronicles, an object of study which he pursued for years, or did it proceed from his own illumination? Be it as it may, he gave the dreadful vision of Petrograd, as it really is today, in those days of plenty when the brilliant capital was at the zenith of her splendor.

"Petrograd will be empty," ran the minister prophecy. "Petrograd will be empty."

It is worthy of consideration that many Russian poets have had a strange feeling about the unreality of the Town of Peter the Great. Everything about it was artificial. Built on the outskirts of the Empire, on its very frontier, in marshy ground, the result of compulsory colonization and not of natural growth, the new capital never attained the popularity of ancient Moscow, the genuine heart of Russia. Pushkin, the great poet, a contemporary of Byron, pictures Petersburg as a haunted place. Dostoevsky never gives a presentation of the city. It existed for him only as an inward reality. In masterly manner he communicated its peculiar atmosphere, but he kept silence on the magnificence of its architecture, the majestic outline of the river, its spacious quays, its long avenues.

In his historical novel, "Peter and Alexei," Merejkovsky describes a little scene which takes unto itself a peculiar significance. He speaks of the arrival of the statue of Venus. The beautiful sculpture had been put in the summer garden. There, in those poor surroundings, the marvellous work of art, conceived and executed under the generous southern sun, presented a strange contrast. The thought of the gulf which separated the cultivated upper classes in Russia from the majority of the people was a constant obsession with him. There seemed to be no sound basis available for the building up of a refined culture, for the man in the street who would have the upper hand one day would surely destroy all the lovely things cherished by the few.

Merejkovsky's and Gorki's dreams were to be fulfilled. The revolution they both foresaw came, and the part both played in it was in accord with their former attitude. They remained faithful to their ideals. Gorki assumed naturally a prominent place in the Soviet hierarchy, whereas Merejkovsky effaced himself. He could not endure the lowering of the intellectual standard as the result of lack of food and fuel and every comfort. He could not admit of the terrorist régime. "Lenin is an autocrat, Gorki is the high priest," that is, practically the situation as he sees it. "Gorki," says Merejkovsky, "has founded a publication society for translations from European classical literature—an asylum for the starving Russian men of letters. The fee for a manuscript of 40,000 letters is 300 Lenin roubles, that is 3 kopeks, according to old values, worth one pound of bread" (Notebook 1919-20). In his bitterness Merejkovsky does not, however, omit to state that "among the Russian communists there are not only scoundrels, but also good, honest, pure, and almost holy men." But they—he thinks—are the most horrible. Why? He gives no reason.

Merejkovsky was invited by the Soviet authorities to address a meeting in commemoration of the anniversary of the heroes of the 18th of December, 1917. The ceremony was to take place in the Winter Palace. Merejkovsky, the author of "The 14th of December," was the best qualified to do justice to the memory of the martyrs of the first revolutionary outbreak. The more so as the performance of the play "The Decembrists" (Merejkovsky's novel adapted for the stage) was prohibited during the reign

of Nicholas II. But Merejkovsky refused. In the Decembrists—Pestel, Muraviev, Rylejev, Kakhovski, Prince Golovin—he has found those characteristics which precisely the Bolsheviks lack in his opinion—and that is religious inspiration, or, to put it differently, an exalted sense of duty and an extraordinary power of self-denial and sacrifice. The novel of Merejkovsky, now reprinted abroad, is one of the most impressive of his productions. The story of those young men who started a rebellion, and fell its first victim, is of the highest dramatic intensity. The details of their trial in the presence of the highest officials and even of Tsar Nicholas I himself, their moral sufferings (each was told separately that he had been betrayed by his comrades) are depicted with unsurpassed lucidity. Merejkovsky, perhaps never attained in his historical reconstructions such a power of evocation as he achieved in this work. The memory of the Decembrists was ever venerated in Russia. Nekrasov, the poet, devoted wonderful pages to them in his "Who is Happy in Russia." He pictures the heroic Princess Wolkonsky, the wife of one of the Decembrists. The sacrifice of the Decembrists and their families belongs to the most heroic chapters of the history of Russia's struggle for freedom. It is therefore easy to understand what the celebration of the 14th of December means to all Russians. Merejkovsky says that the Bolsheviks would never have forgiven him a refusal to address a meeting on that occasion. And so he was faced with the dilemma—either to remain in Russia feeling ever more demoralized; or to escape, leave the country, his friends, and taste the bitterness of exile.

Merejkovsky chose the latter. To get out of the country he had to obtain permission to leave Petrograd. He took the steps necessary to obtain it. He sold his copyright to Gorki's Publication Society, though not intending to observe the agreement. He then smuggled himself with his wife and his friend, Mr. Filosofov, across the Polish frontier. One of those exceptionally good commissioners—Merejkovsky himself admits that some are "good, honest, pure and almost holy"—helped Merejkovsky to endure the life at Petrograd and then afterward a smuggler on the frontier, a Jew, helped him to escape.

What is now the preaching of Merejkovsky, his message to those abroad? Is it war or is it peace, the true advent of the millennium? It is war. Dmitry Merejkovsky, having enlisted the sympathy of Marshal Plisudsky, began to preach the holy war the very next day he reached Warsaw. But this war that he preached brought no relief to his country. Had he spoken at the Hall of Columns at the Winter Palace at Petrograd, as he was invited to do, possibly better results would have been obtained. Who knows? At any rate, what a worthy commemoration of the Decembrists, such a courageous action would have been.

FAMOUS LOCOMOTIVE PREPARED FOR TRIP

NEW YORK. New York—Traveling swiftly and alone, the old New York Central Engine No. 999, holder of a record of 112.5 miles an hour, which has not been equaled in 28 years, reached New York yesterday from the railroad shops at Avis, Pennsylvania, where she had been refurbished in her original colors for a run to Chicago with the famous old Dewitt Clinton train.

The Dewitt Clinton train, which is to make the trip in state on flat cars, will be exhibited at the Pageant of Progress, beginning July 30, as the pioneer American steam passenger train. The once famous 999 will take up her post nearby as an exhibit of the original high-speed American locomotive.

Old 999, erstwhile pride of the Central, was called in from a prosaic daily run through the Beech Creek coal mining district of Pennsylvania to be rafted for the cross-country run. After the exhibition is over, she will return to her humble tasks.

But during her trip to Chicago she will be her old self. Charles Hogan of Buffalo, who drove the high-wheeled, hand-built marvel in her record-breaking trip on May 10, 1893, will be at the throttle. The engine will look just as she did back in the 90's, even to the legend "Empire State Express" in gold script on her tender.

TOO MANY TURKS AND POLES ON WAY

NEW YORK. New York—The restrictive immigration law, which went into effect June 3, thus far has barred no newcomers who have been able to reach these shores. At present there is a surplus of only two nationalities. The July quota for Greece of 657 already has been filled, with an excess of 49, while Palestine has sent two more than its quota of 11.

The July quota for Poles and Turks is 3 kopeks, according to old values, worth one pound of bread" (Notebook 1919-20). In his bitterness Merejkovsky does not, however, omit to state that "among the Russian communists there are not only scoundrels, but also good, honest, pure, and almost holy men." But they—he thinks—are the most horrible. Why? He gives no reason.

Merejkovsky was invited by the Soviet authorities to address a meeting in commemoration of the anniversary of the heroes of the 18th of December, 1917. The ceremony was to take place in the Winter Palace. Merejkovsky, the author of "The 14th of December," was the best qualified to do justice to the memory of the martyrs of the first revolutionary outbreak. The more so as the performance of the play "The Decembrists" (Merejkovsky's novel adapted for the stage) was prohibited during the reign

PRINTERS RATIFY WAGE SCALE

NEW YORK. New York—The present wage scale of New York newspaper printers is to continue until July 1 next, as the result of ratification of an agreement by the union, announced yesterday. The day shift will receive \$55 for a 45-hour week, the night shift \$53 for 45 hours and the midnight shift \$41 for 42 hours.

BROADER BASIS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

New York Education Director in Summary of Administrative Needs Asks Concentration of Power and a Wider Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—The city government has a twofold obligation to the public school system: the appointment of competent and high-minded citizens to the Board of Education, and the appropriation of adequate funds to enable the schools to operate fully and efficiently in the interests of the children, according to the Public Education Association which has, through its director, Howard W. Nudd, summarized the constructive ideals of school administration which the association advocates.

"No public school system can succeed which does not have at its head a policy-making Board of Education composed of public-spirited men and women of vision who look upon public education as an expert function of government, requiring professional leadership of a high order, and an enlightened system of administration that makes adequate provision for the physical needs of the school plant and for the orderly and expeditious conduct of its essential business," says Mr. Nudd.

Concentration of Power

Board members should formulate broad policies, not dabble in administrative details, and they should aim, at concentrating power and full responsibility for expert functions in the expert staff, with the city superintendent of schools as chief executive of the Board of Education, appointed and subject to removal by it. Any other method of action, he believes, makes for friction, confusion and inefficiency.

Members of the Board of Education, Mr. Nudd insists, should realize the importance of adopting such policies in school management as the rigid adherence to the merit system in appointing employees, including not only principals and teachers but also superintendents and examiners; an enlightened grading of children in such groups that their individual needs and aptitudes may be dealt with properly; the adoption of courses of study and school programs and the provision of school facilities from kindergarten through high school which will lay the basis for entrance to a wide range of careers instead of to the limited field of clerical or professional vocations only as comprehended in the traditional school. Finally, he advocates the extension of public school facilities to meet the demands of girls and boys who must leave school prematurely to go to work, also to adults who need further instruction to aid them in fuller development as citizens. This latter means, Mr. Nudd explained, the wider use of the school plant for public lectures and as social centers.

Adequate Salaries

Adequate compensation for all classes of professional and business positions in the schools is necessary in order to attract and keep the highest type of employees in the school service, he continues, also practical recognition of the fact that education is a profession, by the adoption of measures to enable the rank and file of the teaching staff to participate in the establishment of professional standards and policies, not only to promote enthusiasm and efficiency, but also to give to the board and its administrative experts the full benefit of the latent ability of those in daily contact with the children and problems of instruction.

Another matter of great importance is that school buildings be kept in proper repair, and that building accommodations keep pace with modern demands in education so that every child may have a full day's instruction in a proper sized class and such other educational opportunities as are recognized as essential to his training.

This program must be properly financed in order to succeed, Mr. Nudd continues, and generously financed. This means granting from year to year enough money to meet existing needs of the school system and a reasonable guarantee that will enable the school authorities to plan ahead and conduct their affairs without fear of undue retrenchment or political interference from the city government.

Municipal Cooperation

In addition to provision for actual known needs a reasonable percentage should be assured, he urges, for experiments and extensions in order that the system may make consistent progress in adapting itself to modern educational methods. Also there should be harmonious relations between the board and the city authorities in administration of these funds, so that the board may meet its obligations as they arise and the finance department of the city may be able to audit vouchers.

Such harmonious relations presuppose city administration that appoints a board of education in which it has confidence, and that realizes its obligation to place confidence in that board and to take every step to enable it to concentrate on the essential problem of educating children instead of upon irritating and inhibiting dissensions with city officials over details of school expenditures and administration, whatever their degree of relative importance may be.

SEX EQUALITY IS URGED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Women were urged to take their part in solving the problems between Labor and Capital by Miss Harriet Vizum, head resident of the Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, who spoke before the third annual convention of National

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED

Experienced Head Waitress for Luncheon Room
Apply Huyler's, 146 Tremont St., Boston

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

SUMMER CAMP—For rent in Santa Cruz mountains nr. Wrights. Among redwood trees, boulders, rock paths. All the trees good roads and bridle paths. Am. The Christian Science Monitor, 226 St. San Francisco.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

NEW YORK CITY, 106 West 25th St.—Confortable, single room; all conveniences; bus. woman. LYNCH.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Stock ranch, 2800 acres, 120 acres under cultivation; large modern house, barns, houses for farm help. For particulars address MRS. H. G. MILLER, Leaburg, Oregon.

COLORADO

DENVER

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West
1645 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS BINDERS AND STATIONERY
1425 Belmont Place TEL. CHAM 2-1012

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.
Special attention given to repair work
PHONE MAIN 1100
1444 Court St., Denver, Colo.

GOODHEART'S

BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt"
200 South Broadway Phone South 168

JOY'S BUTTER Shop

AND Delicatessen
BUTTER—Charged in our shop daily.
EGGS—Guaranteed quality.
Over 60 different CHEESES
Imported and Domestic SAUSAGES
Lunches put up for all occasions.

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS
700 E. Ogden Ave. Phone York 459 & 5599
Our Cleaning is Unparalleled

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"MOULDED MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
DENVER, COLO.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000. 1610 Sixteenth St., DENVER

ESTES PARK

WHAT-NOT SHOP
ARTS & CRAFTS
MARIETTE WITWER—MRS. O. S. PERKINS

IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS

SHOES
JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue

DAVENPORT

The four essentials of the Grocery

Business—Quality—Service—

Cleanliness—Price—You

will find them all at

CARL A. KAISEN'S

HOME OF

Quality Groceries

306 HARRISON STREET

INDIANA

HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.

82 WILLIAMS STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES

INDIANAPOLIS

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners

30th and Central Ave.—North 3880—Auto 4276

FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

When you think of Real Estate, Mortgages or Investments, call on or write:

NORMAN F. EMERSON, Realtor

615 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

RESIDENCE, BUSINESS AND TRACKAGE

Properties
W. L. GUTHRIE

728 McKnight Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

CARNEGIE DOCK AND FUEL CO.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND

ALL THE TIME, IS OUR SINCERE AIM

1125 1st Nat'l Soc. Bldg. Main 6200

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts

2% ON DAILY BALANCES

1% ON MONTHLY BALANCES

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Trees in the Wind

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor I watch the trees as they bow and sway.

To the other trees across the way; They whisper and laugh and toss their heads.

Perhaps at something the warm wind said.

I know they are kind for they hold the birds, And though they don't tell us in so many words, They seem to invite us to come and play.

In their cool green shade on a summer's day.

Getting the Canoes Ready

Finally the days came when the wind blew warmly from the south and buttercups and violets were growing hidden away in the grass of the vacant lot across the road. One Saturday, when there was no school, the boys ran with a whoop down into the basement of their home and into one of the smaller rooms where their canvas canoes had lain all winter, in fact, ever since the first cold days of fall when they brought them up from the river and put them away until summer.

"We'll have to paint them, I guess," said Harry, as he rubbed his hand over the rough surface of canvas, covered with the old paint of last year. "If we don't, they'll be sure to leak." The other two boys agreed with him, but mostly because they liked to paint, and especially to paint over the old surface of the canvas.

"Let's take them out on the grass," proposed Jack, "where we can have light and lots of room. Is it a go?"

"Sure!" shouted Harry. "Take yours first, what do you say?" All three agreed, and at once they seized hold of the green canoe and carried it out of the basement door leading to the lawn, and placed it bottom up on the grass. Then they did the same with Harry's red boat and Earl's white one. When all three canoes were resting on the grass, side by side, they looked as fine as could be, and the boys all gave a shout and began doing somersaults over the lawn to show how glad they were that summer had come and they would soon be boating again down the little river, paddling or sailing along in great style.

Soon they had found the old cans of paint which they had used when the canoes were first made and painted the summer before, three cans, one of white, one of green, and one of red. The next thing was paint-brushes. They remembered that they had left the brushes they had

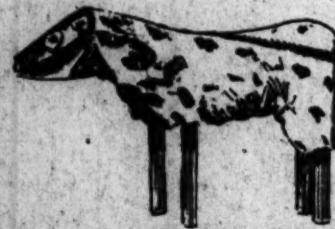
used last summer in some water in a paint pail down in the basement, but when they found them now the water had been evaporated for months, and the brushes were hard and stiff. So they had to soak them again to soften them, after cleaning away the old paint from the bristles.

While one of the boys took charge of softening the brushes, by soaking them and then at intervals making them pliable by rubbing and applying them to some boards, the other boys dusted off the bottoms of the boats and made them ready. They also opened up the paint pails and stirred the paint to get it into condition for doing good work. It had to be thinned quite a bit with turpentine.

Then came the painting, and each boy took a brush and the pail of paint whose color corresponded with the color of his canoe. It was a fine morning to work and the time went all too fast, for they were soon finished, and the canoes looked glossy and shipshape. Now, the following Saturday they would varnish their paddles and then for a glorious summer on the river.

A Spotted Cow of Long Ago

One of the most interesting things about toys is how old they are. I mean what a long, long time children have been playing with them. Have you ever thought about it? I think, for instance, you would be surprised if you could walk into the British Museum in London, say, and see the collection of toys there is there, toys that belonged to children, thousands of



From the British Museum Collection

Egyptian spotted cow

years ago. They are so like the toys we have today, dolls and balls and horses and pigs and cows and so on. Of course, some of them are quaint-looking things. But then, surely, so are some of the toys we have today, aren't they?—a gollywog, for instance, or those strange stuffed animals, ducks and rabbits and what not.

How do you like the spotted cow in the picture? It came from Egypt, where it was made, and surely played with, many long centuries ago. Don't you think you would grow to be very fond of it if you had it for your very own?

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

Which Seal Saves the Silvery Seven and Then Sets Forth for the Sea

Copyright, 1921, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

Once the White-White Horse had reached the outer edge of Spangleland and, following that, softly, passed the very last house on the fringe of the town, he cast forelock and tail to the breeze and straightway broke into a gallop.

And after the three travelers had gone a great distance and then added miles more to that, they came to a river. It was a wide river with a surface as smooth and as dark as the skies that looked down on it. For they had come into the night as they rode. And with the night had come the stars—countless stars that were mirrored in the face of the waters like diamonds in the lap of a field.

Along the sides of the river were billowy trees. These, for the most part, had pillow'd their heads—one against the other—and so gone fast asleep. But here and there, between them, were open spaces through which the White-White Horse and his passengers might look across marshmeadows to the star-sprinkled face of the stream. It was at the head of one of these that the Pretty Lady brought her steed to a halt. Then she peered toward the river, holding her head first as he watched; thinking, of course of the ones called the Tinkles.

But never a word answered she. Instead the Pretty Lady but tossed her curly most severely and laid a pink finger to the tip of her lips; and then, with the gentlest of "clicks," urged the Tinkles, ever made noises. But each time he started to open his mouth the Lady motioned for silence.

But instead of following the side of the river, the White-White Horse now headed straight toward it. He took his way along one of the marsh meadows that opened between two clumps of the fast sleeping trees. At the end of this meadow were whole scores of cat-tails, that had waded, waist-deep, into the stream. And toward these moved the three—the hoofs of the horse making scarcely a sound.

Now at every tenth step—as they slowly advanced—the White-White Horse came to a halt. And each time he did so the Pretty Lady would look most intently in every direction—and listen, and listen, and listen. Needless to say, that wee-eared Seal listened too, listened to learn what kind of a noise a Tinkle would make, if, indeed, Tinkles ever made noises. But each time he started to open his mouth the Lady motioned for silence.

"See!" said Seal, as he slipped like a shadow back to the surface. "See, Pretty Lady; I jumped just in time to help those star shadows out of our path. A moment more and they—" And here Seal was halted by a strange look from the Lady. And then

these gave way to sly little pools that lay looking up from here-and-there places. And then all of these gradually merged into one, to form the edge of the river.

On the river's edge the reflections of thousands of stars seemed to lay not a flippety-flop width under the surface. How fascinating they were! And how unblinking! Some nestled close to the cat-tails while others half hid behind the stalks of them. But mostly they lay in the more open places—lay in full view like half-submerged pads in a pool; only, of course, they were much smaller than that.

It was the very near ones that interested Seal most—the ones that he had a long pole he could have touched on the tips of their noses. And that he might the better view them, he leaned far out over the haunch of the horse.

Every once in a while—that is to say, at the end of every 10 steps—the horse would stand still. And it was at one of these times that Seal discovered the silvery seven. He was most particularly taken with them because they were so specially bright. It was that which caused him to count them. And so he knew that there were seven and that the seventh was quite the largest and the brightest of all the star shadows he had ever seen. He looked overhead to see who possessed them. And, after admiring the seven that jeweled the sky, he once more gazed on their reflections.

By this time the White-White Horse had again started to move—began to pick his way onward through the maze of the cat-tails. As he did so Seal leaned still farther out that he might see his eyes on those seven star shadows. And then, to his utter dismay, he saw that the hoofs were making for them!

"Oh, please, please!" he called, wholly forgetting about keeping silent. "Please turn to the right else you'll most surely step on them!"

But even as he called out the horse's forefoot raised itself right over the seven!

"What's this? What's this?" protested the Lady. "But Seal had no time to explain. His one thought was to warn those who lay in the river. Thus it was that he gave a hoppety-hop and landed with a great splash in the water.

Now, as was the way with that seal, his aim was unerring. Hence he struck the face of the stream at exactly the point where lay the stars. And as he did so his fall started no end of waves and great, spreading rings which, serving as mounts, safely carried those reflections away with them.

"See!" said Seal, as he slipped like a shadow back to the surface. "See, Pretty Lady; I jumped just in time to help those star shadows out of our path. A moment more and they—"

And here Seal was halted by a strange look from the Lady. And then

he remembered! He had broken the silence and so, like as not, sent all those Tinkles scurrying!

"Oh, I am indeed very sorry," he cried. "I had really meant to keep quiet, only—"

"Only you forgot," she supplied, with her merriest laugh. "But there, never mind. For, to tell the truth, I had quite concluded that the ones we are

searching for have gone out to sea. So, after all, no harm has been done."

"Oh, but aren't we going to look for them, then?" questioned Seal, pleadingly.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

The lady suddenly exclaimed, pointing to an object just floating away. "Why, I do believe it's all your stars taking a ride on the back of a cabbage!"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing?"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with

THE HOME FORUM

The Curtain on the Early Stage

The discussion of changes of scene during the progress of the play leads naturally to the very interesting but perplexing question as to the employment of the curtain. It is certain that the Elizabethan stage-manager made use of the curtains before the inner stage when the action passed from the properties scene to the outer, more indefinite platform; but we have no reason to believe that the curtain in Restoration houses was usually dropped between scenes of an act, or, what is more astonishing, between the acts themselves. The very elaborate stage directions printed in the masques of Jonson, Shirley and Davenant—directions often written out by the inventor, Jones—call for the use of a curtain at the beginning, but clearly indicate that changes of scene throughout occurred in sight of the audience. Perhaps the glory of the designer was heightened by the clever devices by which he concealed from the noble audience the mechanical trickery involved; at any rate devices were used—of noise and blinding light—to distract the attention of the spectators while the act was accomplished. It is extraordinary that neither here nor on the Continent did any one think of the simple expedient of lowering the curtain. Hence the great interest attaching to the designs of Inigo Jones for Florimène and the Salmacida Spolia, showing a working a working for the execution of such marvels of scene shifting.

The same policy, as we have seen, was handed on to Davenant and actuated his performances of opera in the cramped quarters of Rutland House and the Cockpit, just before the Restoration. The first part of the Siege of Rhodes (1656) calls for the rise of the curtain at the beginning, "the Curtain being drawn up"; and at the end we are informed that "the Curtain is let fall," but, all between, the acts or "entries" are prepared by "Instrumental Musick," and "the Scene is chang'd," apparently in sight of the audience. In the History of Sir Francis Drake and in The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, the directions are even more specific and convincing. In the former, "the Curtain rises by degrees to an ascending Ayr" (a pun-like music, I take it), and in the case of both operas "the Curtain falls" at the end. But the author leaves no doubt as to the visibility of the scene-changes; the attention was distracted by music, though how that could have blinded an auditor I do not see. One quotation from each opera will show the practice. At the fourth entry of the Drake piece, "a wild Ayr" by way of symphony, prepares the change of Scene, which having continued a while, the Scene is chang'd," etc.

This from The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise to this paper and the Associated Press.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. According to the special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPARE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year \$1.00 One Month \$1.00

Three Months \$3.00 One Month \$1.00

Single copies 5 cents

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EUROPEAN: AMBERLEY HOUSE, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2. 934-3 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN: SUITE 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 285 Geary Street, San Francisco.

CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

ASIA-LAUNDRY: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

NEW YORK: 21 East 40th St., Chicago: 1453 McCormick Building, San Francisco: 1070 Stockton Street, Los Angeles: 619 Joshua Green Building, London: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

wards, even more convincing: "An Alman and Corante are play'd: after which a Trumpet Ayr changes the Scene: where a Fleet is discern'd at distance," etc. Furthermore, after the change occurred, as we have seen, the audience were given a certain amount of time in which to study the picture, before the action resumed.

This evidence is conclusive as to Davenant's usage in 1656 and 1659; what reason is there for assuming

And as I Turn Me Home

Behind the western bars
The shrouded day retreats,
And unpreserved the stars
Steal to their sovereign seats.
And whiter grows the foam,
The small moon lightens more;
And as I turn me home,
My shadow walks before.

—Robert Bridges.

But Bettsworth turned to put on his jacket, and as he faced me again, he said, "Rare lot of our chaps went off last night."

It was Monday now, so that they had started on Sunday.

"Wheresabout are they gone to?" I asked.

"Oh, into Sussex—down Chichester way. There, I 'spect they be right into it by now."

I knew that he was talking of the

need to press on and reach the next stage of the march. And yet there is no hurry about it all. The caravan halts at the pleasure of its master, and stops as long as he chooses, the tent-lots making the journey one delightful picnic. And the charm of the life is increased tenfold to those who love horses, and who travel, as we did, with their own animals. In the East the horse becomes a friend. It will often follow its master like a dog, will

Imperious Throughout All Ages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most notable facts

about Christ Jesus' ministry was

the entire absence of hesitancy or ex-

perimentation from all his words and

deeds. He both spoke and acted as

one who not only had authority, but

who knew that his authority could

meet with no effective opposition,

because it proceeded from his un-

derstanding of God or Principle as

the one cause. He never made any

concessions to opposing forces. He

never adjusted his scheme of work

to circumstances. No matter how

unpromising conditions might appear

to be they never had any effect

upon the result. The end aimed at

was uniformly achieved, precisely as

if there had been nothing to over-

come. Jesus secured food for a multi-

tude in a desert place as readily

as he did the tribute money from a

fish's mouth or wine from water at

the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee.

Where the matter in hand

was the demonstration of the truth

of being, and, with Jesus, that was

always the matter in hand, Jesus

was imperious in the best and strong-

est meaning of that word. Jesus

commanded.

In one word, all the material safe-

guardians and safeguards against evil

things were swept aside, and the great

truth stood, revealed and demon-

strated, that neither they nor any error

they sought to correct had ever been.

As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 98 of

Science and Health, "Beyond the frail

premises of human beliefs, above the

loosening grasp of creeds, the demon-

stration of Christian Mind-healing

stands a revealed and practical Sci-

ence. It is imperious throughout all

ages as Christ's revelation of Truth,

of Life, and of Love, which remains

inviolate for every man to understand

and to practise."

which reflected Principle was what constituted that authority which amazed the people, and enraged the Pharisees. Where the material senses insisted was a sick mortal Jesus saw only man in the image and likeness of Mind or Principle, entirely well, happy and whole. Where the material senses insisted there was want, storm and tempest and death, Jesus saw only infinite supply, a great calm, and life eternal.

In one word, all the material safe-
guardians and safeguards against evil
things were swept aside, and the great
truth stood, revealed and demon-
strated, that neither they nor any error
they sought to correct had ever been.
As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 98 of
Science and Health, "Beyond the frail
premises of human beliefs, above the
loosening grasp of creeds, the demon-
stration of Christian Mind-healing
stands a revealed and practical Sci-
ence. It is imperious throughout all
ages as Christ's revelation of Truth,
of Life, and of Love, which remains
inviolate for every man to understand
and to practise."

A Recommendation for R. L. S.

(Leslie Stephen to Charles Eliot Norton)
To Mr. Norton.
Brighton, Feb. 5, 1880.

... The pleasantest thing of which I have heard for a long time is Lowell's appointment. It will be a great delight to me to see him again, and I look forward to as many pleasant talks with him as his ministerial engagements will allow. ... I have a young friend, R. Louis Stevenson—a very promising author, who has written several articles for me, and a very pretty book about a journey in France with a donkey, which you may possibly have seen. He is now in San Francisco, and appears to be fixed there for some time. He writes to ask me for American introductions. I know few people now in the U.S. and nobody in California; but he may be drifting eastward, and, should he drift to you, I should be obliged if you would take any notice of him and give him any hints that come your way. He is a bit of a Bohemian: a son of rigid Scotch Presbyterians, who has refused to run in the regular traces and somehow wandered into literature but a really good fellow, I believe and certainly straightforward and honorable so far as I know. I shall tell him that I have sent you a line; but, after all, you are not very likely, I guess, to see him. He has just sent me, by the way, an article about Thoreau, which I have not read, but it will probably appear in the Cornhill, and might give you a taste of his quality.—"The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen," by F. W. Maitland.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....	\$1.00
Cloth, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible	.....	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible	.....	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	.....	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible)	.....	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	.....	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition \$3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition \$3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.



"Greenwich," from the etching by Seymour Haden

The Green Village

"Our story opens with the tramp of legions and the glitter of spears and helmets," A. G. L'Estrange writes in "Chronicles of Greenwich." "The Romans are come, bringing light and civilization to tribes grimy with ages of barbarism. Roads are made, and that by which they pass and re-pass between Rutupia and Londonia rises over a tract bare of trees, but bright with gorse and heather. Gaining the height the soldier, with the red-roofed city, and the spreading plains and lagoons of Flavia Caesaris. As he looks down towards the future site of Greenwich, he does not see dome-capped towers and a palatial structure, but he may have caught a glimpse through the woods of the courts and low buildings of a Roman villa. The sight is delightful to him but less pleasant to the long-haired, skin-clad native who paddles his canoe on the stream below.

Gent. But tell me friend, without any more circumlocutions, what way is the Play dreſt?

P. Serv. What do you mean by that?

Gent. That's whether it be set off with Blank verse, Rhyme,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

An Embargo on Dyestuffs

It is a curious fact that the desire for color has become one of the fundamental demands of human experience, so that the dye industry is related in one way or another to almost all the other industries. Without such an industry, the American Dyes Institute declared a few months ago, a disarmed nation would be at the mercy of any dye-making nation in the world. During the war, in fact, the making of dyes for war purposes was one of the essential problems that the United States and nearly every other nation had to solve because of their being cut off from the German dyes which had hitherto supplied them. Since the war, many of the munition plants are continuing the manufacture of dyes for peace purposes. How necessary coloring has become in the products of civilization anyone can readily see when he stops to think that the majority of the things which he uses are dyed in one way or another. The right use of color deserves even more careful consideration than it has been receiving.

Since the war, there has been, therefore, a continual presentation of interesting arguments to show why the United States should place a high protective tariff on dyestuffs and dyes. Recently it was said before the American Chemical Society that "The dye industry is so universally deemed to be the master key of all industries that everybody concedes that it ought to be protected and stimulated." At the same time it was argued that even a high tariff would not be sufficient protection, but that there should be entire exclusion for a time of competing German dyestuffs. This demand for an embargo on all dyes that can be produced in the United States has since then been reiterated, with the declaration that unless this kind of absolute protection is afforded, the capital will be withdrawn from the new and growing industry because of fear of German business methods.

The objection to either the high tariff or the embargo is that they would allow a monopoly to manufacturers producing inferior dyes. In the United States business effort has all too often been satisfied with the production of quantity without quality. The dye industry, like every other industry, needs sufficient competition to force it to do its best. It is proposed that the Tariff Commission shall, from time to time, make a list of products which may not be imported, of those which may come in to a limited extent, and of those which may be imported freely. In other words, the Tariff Commission would be given the arbitrary power to say that certain domestic dyes in the United States are equal to those from abroad, and thus to exclude the latter entirely. Thus an embargo on dyes would operate to build up a monopoly, as any such system must inevitably operate, and a high tariff would have much the same effect.

If, temporarily, there is to be a tariff at all, it should not be high enough to prevent all competition, but should be actually protective and not prohibitive. Competition on the basis of quality is to be encouraged, for in no other way will the dye industry be really developed. A high tariff or an embargo would simply give to manufacturers in the United States an artificial advantage which would stifle real research and put consumers at the mercy of a monopoly. Dependence on a tariff means the perpetuation of a false condition, for which there must be some remedy if there is to be any actual progress. The remedy is the consideration of the whole subject from a better point of view, from the point of view of what honest international competition would be. It is possible, of course, to eliminate unfair international competition without destroying the right kind of competition, which must be honest in order to be free.

On the materials for the dye industry from South America, Central America, China, the South Seas, and other parts of the world, there should be no tariff, for a tariff on materials, as well as on manufactured dyes, would inflate the prices of the finished product beyond what anyone could consider necessary. Any tariff on dyes should be sufficient only to encourage investigation and ingenuity in the United States, to give confidence, and to insure activity. Though the regulation of international competition by a tariff or otherwise may seem complicated to adjust wisely, those concerned in the adjustment will be successful in proportion as they reason out the ideal of order and do not become confused by the details of specific arguments. The influence of concrete examples should not weigh too heavily against the discernment of the right idea.

During the war it was repeatedly said that the development of a great dye industry in the United States would take many years. It was pointed out that it took Germany some fifty years to achieve supremacy in this field. Yet during the war it was proved that not so much time as had been anticipated was necessary for the accomplishment of much that had to be done. Research, experimentation, and achievement need not be slow and laborious if those interested in the development of the industry will consider always the ideal of free exchange of activity rather than the theory that industry must be developed in the United States for the selfish purposes of a false nationalism. Discernment and inventive power should be stimulated, and not retarded, by keen international competition.

The placing of oil, lumber, and asphalt on the free list, together with the lowering of the originally planned duty on some other things, such as motor cars, is an indication of a change in sentiment now which is encouraging. As President Harding said in his message concerning crude oil, the position of the United States in the trade of the world will be stronger without the duty. The same reasoning should be applied to the question of the duty on dyestuffs. The lesson of the situation in respect to dyes during the war should be that more attention should

be paid to quality, and to competition on the basis of quality, if the dye industry, or any other industry in the United States is to be increasingly and permanently successful. An embargo on dyestuffs would tend to delay the learning of this lesson, and thus would not be a real encouragement to progress. At the best, therefore, an embargo would be but a very temporary expedient.

Burma and Self-Government

THE measure entitled the Government of Burma Bill, introduced in the British House of Lords recently, and designed to extend the operation of the Government of India Act to the Burmese provinces, marks another interesting step forward in the carrying out of Great Britain's avowed policy in India. For many years Burma has been reckoned a province of British India, and, strictly speaking, the Government of India Act could have been made to apply to the country without any further legislation. The object of the government in bringing the matter before Parliament in the shape of a bill was to enable that body, "acting on the advice of the standing committee of both houses, to determine, with reference to all the material available, the form of constitution which is best suited to Burma."

Under this new measure the supreme authority will be the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature, but a central government is provided for Burma consisting of the Governor-General and two legislatures, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The most important aspect of the measure, however, is the ample opportunity it affords to the Burman to participate in local government. What the people of Burma, like the people of India; most need is some measure of political training, and nowhere are they likely to secure this more effectively than in these local parliaments, in which each member has a direct and immediate interest.

An important aspect of the new measure is its bearing on the question of the ultimate secession of Burma from the Indian Empire. It is a question which has been debated with considerable vigor in Burma, for some time past, and, as might be expected, it figured in the recent debate on the Government of Burma Bill, in the House of Lords. The Secretary of State for India takes up the position that the idea of secession has not been explored either by himself or by the authorities in India, and that, at present, no adequate data exist upon which to found a judgment. It is pointed out, however, that the changes provided for in the Government of Burma Bill would not in any way militate against secession if, at any time in the future, the adoption of such a policy were thought desirable. The question is a very far-reaching one, involving important changes of an administrative and military character, and any attempt to deal with it at the present time could only have ended in inducing serious delay in carrying out the scheme of self-government.

That a practical beginning should be made in this direction at the earliest possible moment is most desirable. The Burman has given abundant evidence, during the past few years, of a fitness to be intrusted, to a considerable extent, with the management of his own affairs, and only the best results are to be looked for from the operation of the proposed measure. The fact that provision is made for a reconsideration of the whole matter, after a lapse of ten years, with a view to a further extension of self-government, opens the way, as in the case of India, to the ultimate realization of full autonomy.

Why Italy Evacuated Adalia

THE evacuation by Italy of the Asia Minor port of Adalia, on the gulf of that name, some time ago, occasioned nowhere, it is safe to say, greater surprise than in Italy itself. Adalia was regarded as the center of Italian hopes in Asia Minor, and had, indeed, under Article IX of the Treaty of London of 1915, been assigned, together with "the Mediterranean regions bordering on it," as Italy's zone of interest in Asiatic Turkey. The Italian Foreign Office, however, when obliged to decide upon a definite policy in regard to the present Greco-Turkish conflict, found itself between Scylla and Charybdis indeed. All through the recent debate on the question of revising the Treaty of Sèvres, Italy has consistently sided with the Turks against the Greeks, and in other ways, much more definite, has sought to prevent the realization of Mr. Venizelos' dreams for a Greater Greece. Italy, therefore, occupying Adalia with a force of some 500 men, a force too great to be negligible and too small to be effective, found herself obliged to decide between three courses. She could support the British, and therefore the Greeks, against the Turks; she could take sides with the Turks against the British; or she could decide to remain entirely neutral and withdraw. To adopt the first course would be to reverse her entire foreign policy; to take the second was clearly impossible. Italy, therefore, in the person of Count Sforza, the then Foreign Minister, decided that the least of three evils was to evacuate Adalia. The Italian squadron remains in Adalia Harbor to insure the maintenance of order and due protection for foreign nationals, but, otherwise, Italy is quite definitely standing aside in the great struggle now being waged in Asia Minor.

The situation is not, of course, and never has been, a satisfactory one. Nevertheless, there are those who profess to see in this latest move on the part of Italy the development of a factor which may yet prove of service in securing a settlement in the Near East. Had Italy remained in Adalia with her pro-Turkish policy so strongly developed, the danger of some overt act against the Greeks, and designed to assist the Turkish effort, would have been considerable. This would have brought her into open conflict with Great Britain, a contingency which Italian public opinion, in spite of its strong anti-Greek sentiment, would never tolerate for a moment. Italy, however, is now "out of it," and in a position peculiarly well adapted to act as mediator, if occasion should arise, between Great Britain and Turkey. It is recalled that Italy was largely instrumental in bringing about a good understanding between Great Britain and France in the matter of Silesia, and, in the same way, it is regarded in certain quarters as not at all unlikely that she

may be able to "act as umpire" between Great Britain and Turkey in the matter of Angora.

How far this is a true reading of the situation it is difficult to say. Certain it is that Italy would welcome any course which would enable her to maintain her present friendly relations with both Turkey and Great Britain. To this end, at any rate, she has shown herself ready to risk the loss of a foothold in Asia Minor. For Italy, it may be ventured, evacuated Adalia with the full recognition of the fact that possession is nine-tenths of the law, and that nowhere is this more true than in the Near East.

Cooperation Among Farmers

MANY farmers in the United States, not a little tried by trends and schemes operating against their economic welfare, are making appreciable progress toward something like self-containment. This statement is not made with reference to the striking semi-political group activities on a huge scale now conspicuous in Washington and elsewhere, so much as concerning the less heralded yet significant cooperative movements in various sections. Even the traditionally individualistic New England farmers have begun to work together in marketing a number of their more important products, and have found the results notably satisfactory. This departure from long-established customs promises to bring to the farmer in this section a larger prosperity and a greater degree of satisfaction with his undertaking than he has known before in many years.

One of the most interesting features of this innovation is that of the manufacture of cloth, in some of the mill towns, from the wool produced on the nearby farms. In this process the wool is not sold to the manufacturers, but they are employed to make it into cloth by and for the farmers. The men who keep the sheep then have the cloth made into garments for themselves and their families. The outcome has evidently been all that was expected, and the quality and appearance of some of the woolen fabrics have been such that city friends of sheep-owners, visiting country towns in summer, have been pleased to buy small quantities for their own use. Woolen manufacture and sales have been carried on in a more definitely commercial way than this in the Granite State, through the agency of the New Hampshire Cooperative Association. Here virgin wool is being made into blankets, which are apparently readily sold, in some cases in lots of a hundred, in the east and in the middle west. In the distribution among the farmers of such articles as wool suitings, made from home-grown wool, use is conveniently made of such organizations as the Grange, together with farm bureaux and agencies in the different counties. The united efforts among farmers, together with helpful state legislation, thus bid fair to bring back flocks of sheep to the hill farms of Maine and New Hampshire in even larger numbers than in the old days.

The way in which these farmers are being led to work in cooperation with their neighbors is also shown by the fact that what is known as a "circle" is composed of eight or ten persons who agree to market their eggs, for instance, through the association named. Such methods of handling food products would seem to be decidedly beneficial to large numbers of people who have comparatively small quantities to sell, but who might not find it profitable to go often to market on their own account. Indeed, this has been proved in the case of strawberries, maple sugar, and even young chickens, as well as of potatoes, hay, and other of the more bulky crops.

All this seems simple enough, yet little has been done in this direction, at least in the east, until a comparatively recent period, and more is probably being done this season than ever before. Now that a successful start has been made, and something worth while has been done in the way of a campaign of education on the subject, there is prospect of an important advance in this manner for the average farmer.

Toys and Toy-Making

Toys and toy-making afford an instance of one of those "tremendous things" which the world takes for granted. In spite of the fact that a very large and important part of the population of any country demands and obtains toys, and that the demand is continuous and jealously sustained, the world, as a whole, hears very little and knows very little about the huge industries which the supplying of this demand involves. Indeed, it may be ventured, it came to many as an interesting surprise to find, shortly after the outbreak of the war, that one of its effects would be a serious upheaval in the toy trade. Toys, for a time, achieved a prominence in the daily press such as they probably had never achieved before, outside its advertising columns, and the question of the toy supply engaged the attention of all manner of high officers of state and all manner of high industrial authorities.

The fact is that toy-making, like every other kind of manufacture, is tending more and more to find its way out of the home workshop into the factory, and the modern toy factory yields nothing to the most "serious" factory ever devised in the matter of a nice complexity. Indeed, as it has been very justly remarked, it is hard to say where toys end and technical instruments and appliances begin. Perfect models of steam engines, small dynamos, and material for building model bridges call for the most skilled workmanship and the most exact machinery.

All this, of course, is an ultra-modern development, and exists side by side with a considerable survival, and even revival, of the "home factory." In the days before the war, the wood carvers of the Black Forest, to mention only one instance, were joined in a great industry which never took them beyond their cottage doors, whilst, today, many clever people are beginning to find a useful outlet for their ingenuity and artistic talent in the private art of toy-making.

One very welcome tendency about this revival, a tendency inevitable where any return is made to the old craftsman's method, is the way in which real art is entering, more and more, into the making of toys. To manip-

ulate a machine for making one of the parts of a wooden Jemima as a daily round is one thing. To make the whole Jemima, from the square rectangular piece of wood to the last dab of color on its fine open countenance, and the last splash of black paint on its shining head, is quite another. It is this touch of craftsmanship which is, in all probability, causing the increased demand for toys from Holland so notable today.

But, side by side with the demand for the artistic toy, there is ever the demand for the ingenious toy, the model exact and complete in every detail. Some years ago, a wonderful collection of toys from all parts of the world was exhibited in the Whitechapel Museum, in London, and the most important story it told was the similarity of the playthings required, the world over. The toys from various countries were, of course, vastly dissimilar, but they had this in common, that they were largely models, exact in every particular, of the things which the child saw about him. There was a wheelbarrow from China, a kayak from Greenland, a currach from Connemara, a coracle from Caermarthen, and a unia from Labrador, all carefully displaying their characteristic points with a faithfulness to detail which proved once again the child's demand for exactness in such matters. The duty of keeping pace with this demand is not relieved of any of its burden by the inventiveness of the age. Greater ability involves greater responsibility. The manufacturer of toy aeroplanes cannot afford to put out any scamped work.

Editorial Notes

"WE ARE now facing a very serious position," Mr. Justice Powers of the Federal Arbitration Court recently told Australian unionists. He was being asked to deal with claims for increases in wages, although at the existing rates some industries could not carry on. Moderate working men will appreciate the judge's warning. The disastrous crisis in metal mining in the Commonwealth has been the result of an attempt by the miners to keep wages up while world prices were rapidly falling. The declaration by the president of the New South Wales Employers Association in favor of the round-table method of settling industrial disputes has much to commend it, but one of the gravest problems may not yield to such a method. The high rewards forcibly won by workers in a key industry like coal mining have been responsible for much of the industrial discontent in secondary industries. A way of equalizing the rewards of Labor, while allowing for the peculiar difficulty of particular employments, must apparently be found if the Commonwealth is to prosper.

ENGLAND'S well-stocked library of guide-books has been further embellished by a new and in many ways exceptional publication which affords the wayfarer all the information he needs concerning traveling by motor omnibus. The railways have, of course, long been dealt with comprehensively by Bradshaw and other less venerable and ponderous authorities. But the motor omnibus, that new medium by which London and other cities overflow into the surrounding districts, and link up with each other in chains hundreds of miles in length, has not hitherto been dignified by a brochure all its own. And yet this new guide-book has fresh and interesting information to give. It will no doubt surprise many who scan the list of hundreds of omnibus services by which Londoners may follow the picturesque highways out through Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and then go far away to the Malvern hills or the Welsh marshes, up to the Midlands or down to the south coast, to see how this new factor in the economic development of the country has already made great and far-reaching changes in rural and urban England.

THE western world has for years made no secret of the fact that it was more or less apprehensive of what it plainly denominated the "yellow peril." In discussions of political matters, little thought has been given to the effect of outspoken opinion on the peoples of the Far East. Now it should neither offend nor surprise anyone in America or Europe to learn that even the more friendly nations beyond the Pacific claim to see in the forthcoming world conference in Washington what they declare to be the peril of "Anglo-Saxonism." It all seems to be in the point of view. One can easily imagine that to those people the peril may seem to be a very real one. Because the people of Europe are able to understand that the peril is not a peril in fact, they might perhaps come to a realization that the yellow peril they have so long claimed to fear is no more perilous, per se, than Anglo-Saxonism.

For anyone who balks at accepting things as they are simply because they are, the contrast between the coal and the ice cream situations in the United States presents material for study. The public becomes convinced that the prices charged for ice cream and soda water are too high, and forthwith the machinery of the State of Massachusetts is set in motion and the dealers show signs of yielding. Without disparaging efforts to stop profiteering in any line, it seems strange that the same commission which has the power to force a reduction in the price of a luxury cannot bring effective pressure to bear on the dealers in a necessary like anthracite, and bring the price down. But after extensive investigations that commodity still maintains its high price. If available means are not sufficient for dealing with such a condition, it seems as if those who fail in the attempt should at least be able to recommend a way out.

THE abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, which is being much agitated in some quarters, might at least do away with the confusing language trouble. When the British arrived in 1882, French was the recognized language and Greeks and Italians predominated in commerce, at the Khedival Court and in public office. The French language is still a rival with the English, as one finds to his cost at the post office and the theater, to give only two concrete instances. Up to the time of the war, leading hotels were in German hands, and the babel of tongues was thus appreciably increased. Two languages are quite enough for a country. Ask Belgium, distracted by three!